The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,632—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1896.

Established 1818.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

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for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of heat and cold.
CARSON'S Special Condensed White Zinc Paint
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
R.M.I.GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th March
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
R.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6301	I. Reeves	18th "
R.M.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	25th "
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
R.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked R M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A Mitis	4,233	350	7th March '96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Mar. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1896.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
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London Agents — MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
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CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th March at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 12th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather-permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, about the 14th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, about the 24th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES ZANZIBAR DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th March, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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Calcutta.
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R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
'A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"It is 75 years ago" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis: one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CHINA GLASS AND ALL REQUISITES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

CHINA DINNER SERVICES.
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THE CAVENDISH CELEBRATED CUTLERY.
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TOWELS AND SHEETINGS.
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ALL GOODS OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.

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SOFT PLEATED FRONT AS NOW WORN.

NEW ZEPHYRS Rs. 54 per doz.
NEW MATTES „ 54 „
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OWING to the favourable RATE of EXCHANGE we have

REDUCED OUR PRICES.

PRICE LIST POST FREE.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1896.

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INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

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We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

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CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.
SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
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JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

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THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

WASHING DRESS FABRICS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

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PLAIN COLORS, As. 8.
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FANCY CHECKS, As. 5 to As. 10.

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FANCY PRINTED CAMBRICS, for Ladies' Shirts and Blouses, As. 7½ 9½ and 10.
WHITE NAINSOOKS, from Rs. 2-5 per piece of 12 Yards.
FULL RANGE OF PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS

PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND
CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION.
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSE.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic, dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occuring in feeble, bloodless anæmic persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.)
A combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. These pills are Powerful Restorers of Health, Vigour, and Nerve Power in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by alcoholism, dissipation, and excesses of all kinds. In Melancholia, Failure of Energy, and Business Capacity, and other feeble condition indicating premature old age they are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and invaluable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urina organs, producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenogogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.

PHOSPHORUS, DAMIANA, AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 36.

These are made with the *True* Damiana Plant, the efficacy of which in premature failure of power are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy or Loss of Power.

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s., each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
Full Direction accompany each Bottle.

N. B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. See that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents—From whom the Genuine Pills can be obtained: Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co. Bombay TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla, PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi, Mr. R. SHEPHERD.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD.,
14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

ATTENTION!
THE DATE—SATURDAY, MARCH 14TH.
A GREAT AND GLORIOUS NIGHT'S AMUSEMENT.
Return and Grand Opening Performance of
MR. HUDSON'S
NEW SURPRISE PARTY.
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
A Lightning Performance, Exquisitely Staged, with a fund of humour and pathos in itself irresistible.
And carefully note that our Unique Organisation can only appear for a short Season only, and there will be a complete change of programme every second performance.
14 STAR ARTISTS,
Who have just completed the most phenomenal success on record at the Theatre Royal, Calcutta, having performed continuously every night for
5 CONSECUTIVE MONTHS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Reserved Seats Rs 4, booked at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance commences at 9-15 precisely.
THOS. P. HUDSON.

ARRIVAL NOTICE.

THE S. S. "GOLDEN CROSS," has ARRIVED from MIDDLESBRO and DISCHARGES in the Stream.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for my COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods, without delay. The Steamer having been in collision and compelled to jettison a portion of the Cargo, returned for the necessary Repairs. I shall require your Signature on the AVERAGE BOND previous to giving delivery of the Cargo.
W. H. THOMAS,
Master s. s. "Golden Cross,"
Care of Messrs. CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," from CALCUTTA is now in Harbour. CONSIGNEES of COALS are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and take DELIVERY of their Consignments, immediately. The rate of Discharge will be not less than 500 tons per diem; if sufficient Boats are not alongside Steamer, demurrage of Steamer will be charged and Coal landed by our Muccadum at Consignee's Risk and Expense.
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.

AN OIL MILL belonging to one SHEKHALLY FAZULBHAI CHINWALLA, under Government attachment, with building and other appurtenances, estimated at the value of Rs. 30,000, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1896, at Mehsana, in His Highness the Gaekwar's Northern Division, and situated close to the Railway Station.
The Mill, buildings, &c., may be seen at any time during office hours, on all days except Sundays and holidays, on application to the Mehsana Vahivatdar.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the MEHSANA VAHIVATDAR or the Undersigned at Kadi via Kalol R. M. Railway.
RALPH KERSHAW,
Subha, Kadi Division.
Kadi, Subha's Office, Kadi, 7th March, 1896.

PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have DECIDED to CLOSE the PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK, and to TRANSFER the BUSINESS to the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITORS are requested TO PRESENT their PASS BOOKS at the Bank without delay to have their business transferred. The accounts will be transferred as far as possible in the order in which the Pass Books are received.
The balances of depositors whose Pass Books are not presented for transfer before 30th April next will be transferred at the convenience of the Bank between 30th April and 30th September following. Transactions on accounts after transfer will be allowed only at the Post Office, where the Pass Books should be presented.
Accounts will be transferred in the first instance to the General Post Office, Bombay, only.
New accounts will not be opened after this date.
The Presidency Savings Bank will be finally closed on 30th September next.
The Post Office Savings Bank allows interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
JAS. H. SLEIGH.
Secretary.
Bank of Bombay, Bombay, March 2, 1896.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Mr. MANMOHANDAS KASIDAS, has contracted TO SELL All that piece or parcel of land, situate near the French Bridge, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 425 square yards or thereabouts, together with the tenements, messuages, chawls and other buildings standing thereon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 307, new Nos. 2082 and 2092, old survey No. 678, new survey No. 7369, and by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos 228 and 229, and Street Nos. 254 to 256, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the property of Babajee Bhat, on or towards the south by the property of Babajee Kasinath, on or towards the east by the Girgaum Breach Candy Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Babajee Gopal. Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.—Dated this 9th day of March, 1896.
DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Attorneys for Purchaser.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Mr. VITHALDAS KHETSEY has contracted TO SELL All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,400 square yards together with all the tenements, messuages, chawls and other buildings standing thereon, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 980, 981 and 983, and Street No. 4,952, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the north partly by a stable belonging to Jamal and partly by the property of Kamati Raiana, and on or towards the east by the property of Memon Hajee Adam Sidick, on or towards the south by the public road, and on or towards the west by the property of Kamati Rajana.
Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.—Dated this 9th day of March, 1896.
DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Attorneys for Purchaser.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Mr. VITHALDAS KHETSEY has contracted TO SELL All that piece or parcel of land, situate near Grant Road Station, in the Registration Sub-district and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,000 sq are yards or thereabouts, with the tenements, messuages, chawls and other buildings standing thereon, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. (A) 13865, New Survey No. 7038, and under Municipal Assessment Ward C. No. 3823, Street No. 8, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the Public Road and the Grant Road Railway Station, and on or towards the south by the Public Road and the Bridge, on or towards the east by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, and on or towards the west by the property of Hegaranande.
Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the Undersigned, at their Office, at No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.—Dated this 9th Day of March, 1896.
DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Attorneys for Purchaser.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 136 OF 1869.
In the Matter of JADHOWJEE PERAJ an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of HIRACHAND DEWCHAND, residing at Venaza, and carrying on business in Bombay by his MUNIM LALUBHOY VASANTRAM, the Petitioning Creditor of the above-named Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Lalubhoy Vasantram was presented to the Commissioner sitting in Insolvency and filed in this Honourable Court and Whereas the said Jadhowjee Peraj has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this Seventh Day of March One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-six.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay this 9th day of March, 1896.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.
Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.
SOLE AGENTS:—
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE NEXT CONCERT
will be given in the
TOWN HALL
On THURSDAY, 19th MARCH, 1896,
at 9-15 p.m.,
When "THE ANCIENT MARINER" will be performed by a Chorus of sixty voices. The usual Pianoforte Accompaniment will be supplemented by the Organ.
SOLOISTS.
Soprano—Miss N. TUDBALL. | Tenor—Mr. R.F. CHISHOLM
Contralto—Mrs. MACBETH. | Baritone—Mr. BASIL SCOTT
Bass—Mr H. M. STEUART.
Pianist—Miss FLOWER.
Organist—Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
Conductor—Mr. R. B. NIXON.
D. MACDONALD,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.
By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at Bombay of ARTICLES OF PROVISIONS, for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels for one year, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his Office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., sunrise, of WEDNESDAY, the 1st April 1896, after which hour no Tender will be received.
For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 27th February, 1895, or apply to the Undersigned.
A. GWYN,
Offg. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, February 25th, 1896.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, &c., for H. M.'s House of Correction, and Government Workhouse, Bombay, from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.
Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.
The undersigned is prepared to receive sealed Tenders up to noon on the 13th March 1896.
No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender
Apply to
Acting Superintendent, House of Correction.
H. M.'s House of Correction, Bombay, 6 March, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. F. H. T. ORFORD SHERMAN of Bombay, dated 7th June, 1895, is hereby CANCELLED, (he having tendered his resignation) and is substituted by a Power of Attorney this day granted to Mr. CHARLES MARQUIS, who will sign "Per Procuration" CUTLER PALMER & Co.
F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT,
Attorney for
MESSRS. CUTLER PALMER & Co., of London and India.
Calcutta, 27th February, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD GUNNY BAGS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Ruttonjee Bapoo and Ramjee Bapoo, traded in the name of Bapoobhai Kakal, adjudged insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., at Mandvi Bunder Warehouse (below the Musjid Bridge) consisting of a quantity of old gunny bags loose and in bundles, empty casks, coir rope pieces, grain sweepings, &c.

By order of P. C. H. SNOW, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 17th March, 1896, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.
For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th March, 1896.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
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With all the Latest Improvements as exhibited at the
CRYSTAL PALACE SHOW, DECEMBER 1895.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

SEWING MACHINES
with all the Latest Improvements.
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TYPE-WRITING MACHINES.
The fastest, the simplest, and the most durable.
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Of superior Brands.
A SINGLE CASE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

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THE NEW LANOWLI HOTEL.

THIS first-class HOTEL is situated on a Charming and Healthy Spot on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods.
A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Sakar-Pathar Road.
The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room and Verandah open to the Westerly Breeze.
Table d'Hote under efficient supervision.
For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
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H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

NOW READY.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India, "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and private sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1896 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
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Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

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Secretary,
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New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
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All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.
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D. LINDSAY, Secretary

BANKS.

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Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
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BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	,,	10,79,540 12 8
Deposits	,,	97,19,594 10 5
Bankers Balances	,,	11,749 2 8
Bills and Acceptances	,,	7,17,549 0 5
Sundries	,,	1,13,000 2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,989 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	4,86,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	,,	1,19,08,402 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	,,	1,93,130 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	,,	5,79,901 1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 6, 5, 4 and 3 months respectively.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,008
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
FOOCHOW.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie, Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,020,000 = " 8,40,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARIS BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,413‡
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,505xd
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	157‡
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	650
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	98
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	860
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	30	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Central India...	1,000	500	500	60	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.40	835
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,060
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	705
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 xRs15	660
Cooria Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	650
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	825
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	550
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	590
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	980
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullongbs ..	1,000	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,425
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	480
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,200
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRe.30	525
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	695
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	227‡
Jeevraj Balloo...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,070
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	800
Khanga and Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	890
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	252xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,090xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,225
Mahalaxmee...	800	1,000	1,000	N	405
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Mf'Pett	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,705
Masagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	160
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,200
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	535
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	437‡
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,380
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	765
Ripon Mills.....	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,030
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,275
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,700
Soondercas.....	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	870
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld....	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	227‡
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	630
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	00	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning					
Land Manufacturing Co...	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	440
Ucharsaunker Lukhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	5 6
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	577
Western India..	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2
B. & C. I. R.	1,200	£ 18	...	C.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bombay Bagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton roula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	14	160
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	220
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg ..	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	570
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs40	375
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.....	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	610
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Maniktalla Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	974
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	160
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Nil	282½
Munmar M....	1,000	250	all	15	182½
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	552½
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	145
Prince of Wales	160	500	500	25	500
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samoon	300	500	500	30	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	515
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	20
Volkart.....	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs35	1,200

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	{1,750 / 750}	100	100	15 7½	280
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile ..	5,000	100	100	10	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	3,500	1,500	302	5,175
Do. New Issue.	500	375	375	75	1,310
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	64
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,405
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	520
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	1:	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	3,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ..	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co.....	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	900	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Napier HotelCo	2,800	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	16 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	107
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs22	435
Soundy & Co..	1,500	100	100	9	1,100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	300	25	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	12
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs15	29

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 29-10 Nom.
Gold Leaf	" 26-2
Paris, bar Gold, old	" 26-3
Do. do. new	" 21-1
Australia bar Gold + ...	" 26-6
Bombay bar Gold	" 26-6
Sovereigns	" 15-12
Do. Drasons	" 15-11
Silver	" 32
1893 Do.	" 32-3

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Horse Show, the Oval.
Prize-distribution, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, by Lord Sandhurst, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, New Cathedral High Schools, 5-30 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Half-yearly General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Performance of "Harischandra" for the funds of the S. P. C. A., 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Nawab entered and the steamer Ormidale left the dock on Saturday; the steamer Ganges entered it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Methley Hall and Gisela left the dock on Saturday; the steamer Bisagno on Sunday; and the steamer Chupra yesterday.

POLO.—There will not be a game this afternoon.

POSTAL NOTICE—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m. to-morrow, (Wednesday).

Y. M. C. A. (GRANT ROAD).—A musical and literary entertainment will be given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Grant Road, this (Tuesday) evening, at 8-30 o'clock.

DIVINE SERVICE.—To-day, being the principal day of the local Prarthana Samaj anniversary, the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade will conduct Divine Service at the Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, at 6 p.m. All are invited to attend.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February last was 3,282; daily average, 113; total of new admissions, 1,522—Parsis 961; Hindus 412; and others 149. The number of children vaccinated was 195.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Panchavati, Nassik, 8,913 patients were treated during the months of January and February last, among whom 4,803 were males, 1,844 females, and 2,266 children. Sixty-one minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed during this period.

S. P. C. K.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of this long-established Society will be held at the Cathedral Boys' School, this afternoon, at 5-30, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop. The speakers will include the Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, Surgeon-Major Dimmock, and Mr. T. A. Savage.

REPORTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Dadoba Pandurang, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has made a report to the police that, about 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, he was passing along the Khetwady Main Road, when a Mahomedan struck him two blows with his clenched fists, and having snatched his watch and chain out of the pocket of his bundee, ran away. The value of the watch was Rs. 22.

GAMBLING AT BENGALPURA.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers charged Essub Mahomed and fifteen others—No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Bengalpura, and the rest, together with the first accused, with gaming therein with dice and money, on Saturday night, in a room at Bengalpura, rented by the first accused. The magistrate fined the keeper Rs. 25, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

CERTIFICATE TO A CONJUROR.—At a party given to children by Sir Charles Farran, on the 6th instant, Harishanker Bhaskerji performed some conjuring acts to the delight of those present. Lady Farran has given the following testimony to him:—"Harishanker Bhaskerji gave conjuring performance for us at the children's party to-day, and we were all pleased with all he did. His tricks were well done, and he succeeded in amusing all who saw him. His clown was also very good."

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

March.....	Jemima Wants to Know.....Kappey.
Overture	Guillaume Tell.....Rossini.
Valse	Pomone .....Waldteufel.
Grand Fantasia...	Cavalleria Rusticana .....Nascagni.
Solompieos	Silver Bells .....Eilenberg.
Galop	The Hermist's Bells .....Maillard.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A CHILD SUFFOCATED TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu child, named Shunker Marooteea, aged eighteen months, the son of one Marooteea Kundoo, a harkoon in the employ of the Bombay Police, doing duty in E Division, and residing at Peerkhan Lane. About 11 o'clock, on Sunday forenoon, the deceased's grandmother was cleaning fish in the house, when deceased, who was playing near her, picked up a piece of fish, and put it in his mouth and tried to swallow it, but the piece stuck in the wind-pipe, and the child commenced to breath every heavily. The father put his fingers into the throat to remove the piece, but he could not do so, and conveyed Shunker to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to asphyxia, caused by the lodgement of a piece of fish into the wind-pipe.

A JOCKEY ROBBED.—Ebram Hussein, a jockey, in the employ of Mr. Ali bin Amir, residing in a room on the first floor of a house in Ripon Road, reported to the police, on Saturday afternoon, the theft of a gold chain (Chinese pattern), valued at Rs. 175, an American twenty dollar-piece, valued at Rs. 100, an English sovereign, and a gold ring, set with a ruby and ten small diamonds, in all collectively valued at Rs. 317, some time between 3 p.m. on Thursday and 11 a.m. on Saturday last. Complainant stated that, on the evening of the 4th instant, he returned home from the races and placed the above articles, together with his gold watch, in his steel trunk, and that he saw them safe at 3 p.m. on the following day, when he had occasion to open the trunk. He did not again open the trunk until Saturday, 11 a.m., when he found the above property missing, the gold watch and other articles of jewellery being left untouched.

INTERRUPTING MISSIONARY PREACHING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, two Hindu students, named Ramchandra Bhaskerji and Gunesh Mahadeo, aged sixteen and fifteen years, respectively, were charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with behaving in a disorderly manner in a public place. It appears that about half-past 5 o'clock, on Sunday evening, three missionaries were preaching on the Queen's Road, in front of a large concourse of natives, when the two accused, who were amongst the crowd, called out at the top of their voice, "Shivaji-ki-Jai." Some Parsees, who were in the crowd listening the preaching, remonstrated with the accused, who thereupon turned round and spat on the Parsees. A disturbance followed, and the preaching was stopped. The police came upon the scene and arrested the accused. His Worship convicted both the accused, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AT KALBADAVIS ROAD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wilson charged three noted burglars, named Jetha Ludha, Ooka Oojom, and Dwarkaprasad Rameshander, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with attempted burglary in order to commit theft and with abetment in commission of the offence, in that they attempted to break into the shop belonging to one Juggonnath Gungadas, a native banker at Kalbadavie Road. Mr. Bhaishunker, of Messrs. Bhaishunker, Dinshaw and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution. From inquiries made by the police it appears that the complainant has a banking firm at Kalbadavie Road. About 2 o'clock, on Sunday morning, some of the accupants of the shop heard noise as if some burglars were at work in that part of the wall, immediately behind which was a safe containing property worth three lakhs of rupees. The inmates awoke, and rave chase, when three accused ran away into the street, where they were arrested by the police, while the third man was discovered from the loft. Implements of housebreaking were also found lying at the spot where the accused had attempted to make their way in. Mr. Bhaishunker asked for a short remand of the case on the ground that he was not in full possession of the facts. The magistrate remanded the case till to-morrow.

APROPOS of the discussion of the new sword exercise, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, we learn that a series of assaults took place the other evening in the new Fencing Club, Berlin, under the presidency of the American Consul, De Kay, for the purpose of comparing the German, French, and Italian schools. Many officials and a large gathering of military officers were present. The assaults of the Italian master, Sestini, the French master, Chalmels, and the German master, Bruyscher, were especially interesting. The Italian (a pupil of the Cavalieri F. Masiello) disarmed Chalmels seven times and Bruyscher three times. The trial, which remained undecided, was renewed the following evening in the school opened by Sestini. The great uneasiness of Chalmels when confronted by the point of his adversary's weapon was very noticeable, the calm defence and promptitude of Bruyscher was much admired, but Sestini proved his superiority by his dash and strength, the rapidity of his attacks, and the great variety of his play.

BOLLINGER CHAMPAGNE as supplied by Special Appointment to H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

AN ENTERTAINMENT AT ALLBLESS BAUG.

ON Sunday evening, an interesting function took place at the Allbless Baug, in connection with the "Sudra" and "Custi" investiture of Master Eruch, son of Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Malbarwalla. This Parsi ceremony corresponds with that of christening among Europeans. For this purpose, the Allbless Baug was adorned with floral decorations and illuminated with chandeliers, lamps of various colours, etc. An arch was erected on the gateway and lit up in various devices, emblematic of good cheers. The floral decorations were supplied from the gardens of Mr. Rustom Ardesir Merwan Iranee, of Mount Road, Mazagon. There were more than four hundred Parsi and European ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. The religious portion of the ceremony was performed by Shums-ul-Ulma Dustoor Peshotun Behramjee Sunjana, assisted by his son Ervad Darab. The officiating priests then pronounced blessings on the child, after which the "Sudra" and "Custi" were put on his person by the learned Dustoor. Presents were then given to him by his parents, friends, and relatives. Among the donors were his Excellency the Persian Consul-General and his Chief Secretary, Mr. Sasoon J. David, the Japanese Consul, Mr. Pestonjee Jamasjee Vakil, Mrs. Motibai Kapadia, and many others. Flowers, nosegays and rose-water having been distributed, the Parsi ladies began singing and playing on a piano. Miss Bhikajee Palumkote, Miss Kabrajee, and Miss Manekshaw Dhunjeeshah played on the piano, Mrs. Ratanbai H. N. Seervai then sang a sweet song to the piano accompaniment by her sister Mrs. Shirinbai Dadyseth. This part of the entertainment was much appreciated by the guests, who cheered the accomplished sisters. The daughters of Mr. K.N. Kabrajee and his brother, Mr. Bomanji, sang several songs in chorus and in circles going round and round and clapping their hands. This novel mode of entertaining the guests much pleased then. An adjournment was afterwards made to the refreshment tables, where the visitors were treated to light viands and wines. A dinner was given to the Parsi guests, including ladies, gentlemen, and children. The whole party broke up soon after ten o'clock. Among those present were: His Excellency Hajee Mirza Hoosein, Persian Consul-General, and his Chief Secretary, Mr. Yamada, Japanese Consul, Major and Mrs. S. Comfort (American Consul,) Dr. Miss Benson, Dr. Miss Bradley, Mr. Frank Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Dymond, Miss Atkinson, Miss Fredoux, Mr. and Miss Sassoon J. David, Mr. and Master Shellim, the Misses Abraham, Mr. J. Ezra, Mr. and Mrs. Ansell, Mr. Herbert Dunkerley, Dr. and Mrs. Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. Esmael Jan Mahomed, Dr. Motibai Kapadia, Mr. J. P. Kapedia, Mr. Goolam Hoosein Allana, Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana, Mr. A. Ezra, Mr. Nusservanjee Ardesir Wadia, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Dr., Mrs. and the Misses Nariman, Dr. R. Nariman, Mr. C. H. J. Rustomjee, Dr. Masina, Mr. R. S. Talati, Mr. Eduljee R. Reporter, Dr. N. D. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. Pherozo C. Sethna, the Misses Kabrajee, Mrs. Ratanbai H. N. Seervai, Mrs. Shirinbai Dadysett, Miss Bhikajee Palumkote, Mrs. Koyaji, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Kovaji, Mrs. and Miss K. M. Shroff, the Misses Chinoy, Mr. Dady M. Dalal, Mr. D. N. Billimoria, Mrs. N. and B. Vachegandi, Miss Taleyarkhan, Mr. Dosabhoy D. Surti, Dr. Nanabhoy R. Umrigar, Dr. Mr. Moody, Dr. K. Manabhoy, Mr. Pestonji J. Vakil, Mr. M. P. Shroff, Messrs. Cooverji D. Powalla, Ardesir C. Powalla, Pestonji D. Powalla, N. R. Chichgar, N. B. Masani, P. Muncherji, C. Dadysett, B. P. Kharas, Abdool Hoosein Aboo Meya, B. S. Koyaji, Mrs. M. J. Taleyarkhan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tavaria, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Dinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Framroze Pestonji, the Misses Jadabhoy Nowroji, Messrs Framji Hormasji Allbless, B. D. Banaji, Pherozeshah P. R. Mody, Mr. and Mrs. Shavakshah D. Chafgar, Miss Mehra Vakil, Mr. Dinshah Nariman, and Mr. Sorab Palumkote, etc.

IMPORTANT CASE TO COMMISSION AGENTS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before KHAN BAHADUR HORMUSJI DADABHOY, the 4th Judge.)

F. M. MADON VS. J. SCHMIDT.

THIS was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 395, being the amount due to him in respect of commission on indents of soap forwarded to the defendant at Manchester as his agent. Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Moir, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, solicitors.

At the outset it was alleged, on behalf of the defendant, that the court had no jurisdiction to hear the suit as the defendant was a resident of, and carried on business at Hamburg, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to his commission as he was guilty of misconduct in respect of six of the indents.

On the point of jurisdiction, Mr. Davar argued that the cause of action arose in Bombay, as the plaintiff had done the work as agent in Bombay. No leave to institute the suit was necessary as the defendant was personally served in Bombay.

His Honour ruled that the court had jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

Mr. J. R. Falcoviz, defendant's present Bombay agent, deposed that several indentors had complained to him of the plaintiff transferring their indents to others.

His Honour, the Fourth Judge, in delivering judgment, said that "misconduct" under the Indian Contract Act meant "gross misconduct." As the English case on which the Indian law was based clearly showed, mere error of judgment or mere want of caution did not amount to such misconduct, but the party alleging it must prove that the conduct complained of was such as no honest man could approve of, and that in consequence the principal suffered in purse or reputation. The foundation of this case was laid by Mr. Falcoviz. He set about collecting evidence against the plaintiff. Mr. Falcoviz could not help having a grudge against the plaintiff, as he had a dispute with plaintiff's brother regarding certain money transaction. Besides he personally had no knowledge of the transactions. There was no evidence before the court to support Mr. Falcoviz's statement that the indents were executed by the defendant at less than cost price to secure customers in the Bombay market, and the mere circumstance that the price of soap realized subsequently was higher proved nothing. The market might rise or fall at any time. The agent being a person on the spot, well acquainted with the dealers, could best know as to who was substantial and who was shaky, and having this knowledge was justified in the interest of his principal to transfer the indents to persons whom he thought were more substantial. An agent would be guilty of misconduct only if he acted contrary to custom of trade or acted against the express instructions of his principal. In the present case, the agent had made not a single farthing of gain to himself, nor had he caused any loss to his principal. Petty dealers had a way of doing business with which the court was too familiar. They always asked for deduction from the European firms. The credit of the defendant's firm was not injured by plaintiff transferring the indents to larger dealers. The witnesses produced by the defence were most unreliable. The plaintiff's conduct was not assailed in any way. The only circumstance that caused some doubt in the mind of the court was the plaintiff's giving Rs. 900 to Haji Tyab Haji Abu for transferring his indent. But this was done in open daylight, and the plaintiff had made no secret of it. The plaintiff knew that the indent had been accepted, and that the law was against him for so doing. Like an honest man he therefore paid compensation. But this was evidence not of misconduct, but of honourable conduct. One dealer, Haji Tyab Haji Abu, had dishonoured hundis of other firms, and another dealer, Abedin Amiroodin, had not signed the indent. The defendant, under the circumstances, could not help transferring the indents in the name of others. The court therefore passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 378 and costs, and certified Rs. 45 as plaintiff's professional costs.

THE Anio canal, which has long been planned, is (says a Rome correspondent) to be taken in hand in the course of this month. The object of this grand undertaking is not only to bring to the very gates of Rome an immense motive power which will enable manufactories and industrial establishments to spring up and flourish in the capital, so as to rival those of Milan and other cities in the north, but will also help to irrigate the Roman Campagna, rendering that hitherto barren expanse of land fruitful and fertile.

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A BANIA BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

PURSHOTUMDAS TRIBHOWANDAS VS. PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

THE plaintiff in this case prayed that unless the defendant, a son of the late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, was willing to perform the marriage between his daughter, Kamlavanti, and the plaintiff before the expiration of the month of Vysak 1952, the contract for marriage between them be declared to be no longer binding upon the plaintiff, and that the betrothal be declared void and of no effect; and further that, unless the marriage be performed, the defendant should be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 25,000 by way of damages. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Lang read the plaint and written statement in the case. The plaintiff stated that, on the 15th January, 1888, the defendant entered into a contract with Ramcorebai, his mother, widow of Tribhowandas Jugganath, whereby the defendant agreed to give his daughter, Kamlavanti, then of the age of about seven years, in marriage to the plaintiff; and on the same date, the plaintiff and Kamlavanti were duly betrothed according to the custom of the Kapole Bania caste, to which the parties belonged. It was also agreed that the marriage should take place when Kamlavanti attained the age of twelve years. In consideration of the marriage, Ramcorebai, at the time of the betrothal, paid the customary sum of Rs. 401 to the defendant for the "palino" money of Kamlavanti, and the same was deposited at interest with the firm of the defendant's father, the late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. Ramcorebai also presented clothes and other articles to Kamlavanti of the value of about Rs. 250. The plaintiff, who was at the date of the contract a minor under the age of eighteen years, had long since attained his majority and had ratified the contract. Kamlavanti had also long since attained the age of twelve years, but the marriage had not yet taken place, although the plaintiff had always been ready and willing to complete it. On the 26th April, 1895, Ramcorebai, through her solicitors, wrote to the defendant, asking him to fix a day for the marriage in the month of Vysak 1951, and giving the defendant notice that, unless this was done, she would treat the betrothal as at an end; but defendant declined to fix any date for the marriage, alleging that Kamlavanti did not wish to be married at that time; and adding that, if Ramcorebai should break off the alliance, she would do so at her own risk. The plaintiff, being desirous, if possible, of meeting the wishes of Kamlavanti, and being anxious to avoid the indignity of having the marriage broken off for any reason, waited for a period of six months; and on the 18th December, 1895, addressed letters to Kamlavanti and to her father; but no reply had been received thereto. The plaintiff was still willing to carry out his part of the contract and to marry Kamlavanti; but he said that, after the month of Vysak 1952 until the end of 1953, there would be no day upon which a marriage between Hindus could be lawfully performed. Plaintiff therefore submitted that the marriage should be fixed to take place before the expiration of the month of Vysak 1952; or in the alternative, that it should be declared that the contract was no longer binding upon him, and that the betrothal was void. If the contract was not carried out by the defendant, the plaintiff said he would suffer greatly in reputation in his caste, and he would in consequence seek to recover damages from the defendant, which, together with the monies paid on his behalf, he estimated at Rs. 25,000. The learned counsel also read the written statement of defence, in which the defendant admitted that the plaintiff was betrothed to his daughter; but said that the agreement was made with Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and not with him. No time was, however, fixed for the marriage to take place, and it not unusually took place when the girl became much older than Kamlavanti was at present. She was now of the age of fourteen years, very young, and was herself not willing to marry plaintiff before the expiration of Vysak 1952. Defendant said he was advised that he had no legal right to force her against her will to marry the plaintiff before the expiration of Vysak 1952. If under the circumstances the plaintiff wished to be relieved of the contract of marriage and betrothal, the defendant said he had no objection to a decree being made at his instance, declaring that the contract was no longer binding upon him, and that the betrothal was void. The defendant denied that the plaintiff had sustained any damages, or that he was liable to pay him any damages whatever. In the event of the plaintiff seeking a decree avoiding the contract, the defendant had no wish to keep any monies or presents that had come to his hands by reason of the betrothal, but he would return them to the plaintiff. The sum of Rs. 401 was now in the hands of the official trustee of Sir Munguldas's estates. The defendant said that the bride had the privilege of naming the day when she would be married, and it was no breach of the contract of marriage for her to decline to be married at the tender age of fourteen years, if the bridegroom could, if he did not choose to wait, put an end to the marriage agreement; and it was quite unnecessary, the defendant said, to come to the court for that purpose. The plaintiff, he said, ought to pay the costs of this suit in any event.

Mr. Lang having opened the pleadings, and the issues having been raised, evidence in support of the allegations of the plaint was called at a previous hearing. Yesterday, Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, a solicitor, was examined in support of the plaintiff's case generally. The plaintiff's case then closed.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the court on behalf of the defendant, said the suit was of an entirely unprecedented character, because no breach of contract was alleged in the plaint except that a postponement was asked for until the girl reached a marriageable age. There must be an express contract to marry at the age of twelve, or the marriage must take place at a later age according to the custom of the caste. The girl would not attain her fifteenth year until the 2nd May next. There could therefore be no breach of contract; and the plaint only alleged a breach "in futuro." The plaint was based on a continuance of the contract, and a fear was expressed that, unless the contract was carried out, the plaintiff would suffer in damages. It was only a threatened injury for which no damages could be given according to the decisions in English cases which the learned counsel cited. The plaint alleged no present injury whatever; and the plaintiff merely stated that, unless the marriage took place, he would suffer in the estimation of his caste. Plaintiff had proved no loss of reputation prior to the filing of the suit. The plaint had, therefore, entirely failed upon that point. Nothing could be fairer than

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A CARD. J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S., DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY, LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL, HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD, OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed. INDENTS executed with care and promptitude. PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers. All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken. The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY; (Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK; Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

WITHOUT any telegraphic, commercial or financial news through Reuter later than that chronicled in our report of Saturday evening's date, we now annex our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	81,000	118,000	69,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	44,000	41,000	57,000
" " Continent	42,000	95,000	41,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,606,000	6,912,000	5,226,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,604,000	2,711,000	2,375,000
" " to Continent do.	1,716,000	2,925,000	1,788,000
" Stock in the Ports	710,000	915,000	820,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	2,66[illegible],000	4,717,680	4,361,650
" Surats	272,000	148,000	285,750

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1896.	1895.	1891.
Stock in Liverpool	4,148,000	1,359,500	1,899,030
" London	5,000	7,000	7,750
American Afloat	160,000	140,000	168,000
East Indian "	17,000	2,000	17,000
Total	1,330,000	2,008,500	1,992,780
Price of Mid.-Americans	4½d.	3 1-32d.	4 3-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3½d.	2 9-16d.	3 9-16d.
Difference	¾d.	15-32d.	5-8d.

MONEY remained scarce during the period covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day; but the demand for accommodation was slacker, and the Bank's Cash Balance showed an addition of some 17¾ lakhs on Saturday, at 121¼ lakhs, compared with a diminution to a rather larger extent disclosed by the previous Return. Last week there was a material increase in Private Deposits, and in Bills Discounted there was a reduction of ¼ lakh; while on the other hand, Loans were greater, by nearly 9 lakhs, trade requirements thus showing a net decrease for the week of 8¾ lakhs, compared with an increase of 23¼ lakhs in the week preceding. Government Securities were realized during the week to the extent of 17½ lakhs, which about represented the gain in the Cash Balance, the greater part of the addition caused by the reduction in the trade demand having been absorbed by a material net diminution in Public Deposits.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	4,63,923
" " Branches	Dec.	"	10,60,806
Other "	Inc.	"	10,49,171
Government Securities	Dec.	"	17,47,059
Other Authorized "			Unchanged.
Loans on Govt. Securities	Inc.	"	11,99,369
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	7,28,624
Balances with other Banks		"	22,827
Cash	Inc.	"	17,88,841

COTTON has further declined here Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy, the tone of the market having been quiet, and business upon a very moderate scale. Exporters bought 10,000 bales of ready new stuff, say 500 Barsee, at Rs. 186; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 167; and 200 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 174; and they contracted for 200 Dharwar, for May delivery, at Rs. 193; while the Mills have taken 800 bales, made up of 250 Bengal, at Rs. 140-50; 200 each, Broach Ginned, at Rs. 196, and Barsee, at Rs. 186; and 150 Miraz (old) at Rs. 167 per candy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,586	bales.
Wheat	12,977	owts.
Linseed	20,619	"
Rapeseed	4,397	"
Gingellyseed	4,542	"
Groundnuts	2,223	"
Castorseed	1,207	"
Rice	20,019	"

WHEAT and Seeds have both been steady in tone to-day with a moderate export business passing, the only change in our quotations having been in *Hard Yellow Wheat* in which a reduction of one anna per cwt. has taken place, closing quotations this evening being as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-11-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	"	4-10-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-10-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-9-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-0-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-8-6	"
Hard Red	"	3-9-6	"
Linseed	Rs.	6-6-0 to Rs. 6-8-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	"	7-4-0 to " 7-5-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	7-0-0	"
Do. Red do.	"	6-5-0 to " 6-7-0	"
Gingelly, White	"	41-0-0 to " 42-0-0	"
Do. Mixed	"	38-0-0 to " 39-0-0	"

FREIGHTS remain dull. The Ettrudale (s) has been fixed for two ports, at 13s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling this morning at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, from which quotations advanced 1-16d. for Bank Demand, 1-32 to 1-16d. for Telegraphic, and for Mercantile Bills, the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 ¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 23-32d. to ¾	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·56¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet in tone, but without much change from yesterday's quotations, 106 15-16 having been named for cash, and 107 1-16 for the 30th instant, but towards the close there was an upward tendency again and an advance of 1-16 per cent. on the above rates was named.

SHARES remain in their previous quiet position, but with quotations generally steady. In our list this evening we note an advance of Rs. 25 in Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 2½, in Oriental; and a decline of Rs. 10 each, in Howard and Bullough and Indian; of Rs. 5 each, in James Greaves, and Queen; and Mazagon, Rs. 2½; Volkarta Press, are Rs. 10 lower; Bombay-Burma Trading, are Rs. 25 lower in the first issue; and Rs. 20, in the second.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 7th March, compared with the Statement of 22nd February, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 22. Rs.	Mar. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	52,03,000	52,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,58,331	55,41,554
Do. do. at Branches	35,15,824	33,65,741
Other Deposits	3,00,95,741	2,91,02,633
Post Bills	5,37	4,593
Credits, undrawn	24,72,925	25,95,992
Rs.	5,65,46,097	5,57,48,513
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	57,85,506	40,39,928
Other authorised Securities	42,09,708	42,09,708
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	64,89,163	70,52,469
Loans do. do.	89,86,612	1,04,65,189
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,83,33,992	1,73,10,979
Dead Stock	3,98,075	4,03,075
Stamps and Stationery	20,130	20,382
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	1,81,519	1,21,222
Cash	1,22,39,109	1,21,22,491
Rs.	5,65,46,097	5,57,48,513

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Kwelchowfu and Ichang.
Turkish route right.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 8.

10 a.m. ... 75·9

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

6 a.m. ... 72·9
10 a.m. ... 78·4
2 p.m. ... 80·7
4 p.m. ... 80·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HIGHT.—February 28, at Abotabad, the wife of Captain E L Hight, 1st Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FERNANDEZ.—February 27, at Cochin, John Henry Fernandez, second son of the late Francis Fernandez, of Wallia Pathaythode Pattoon, aged 74 years.

TODRICK.—February 28, at Lucknow, Edith Susan Macpherson, eldest daughter of Mr Wm Todrick, Ghazipur, aged 6 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1896.

IT invariably happens that when the means of communication between an agricultural district and the place from whence its produce is exported are improved by the construction of railways, people who have been financially interested in the transit of goods by older methods regard the new comer as endangering their vested interests. From this cause George Stephenson, the pioneer of English railways, went in fear of his life when constructing the first line between Manchester and Liverpool, and it was constantly asserted that the horse-dealer, the carriage factor, and the road maker would find their occupations gone. Experience has shown the utter absurdity of predictions such as these, and they have long ceased to be uttered. But the spirit which gave rise to them continues to assert itself, and the tendency to magnify the injurious effects of a new railway on existing interests is frequently observable. An instance of this is afforded in the petition to Lord Sandhurst's Government which a public meeting at Surat adopted the other day in reference to the proposed Tapti Valley Railway. The petition sets forth that when the Surat people learned that it was proposed to construct the railway, they were aware that "it would probably distribute to other centres some of the trade in produce which now finds its way to Surat." On the other hand, they saw that it would bring customers to their shops, "and generally stimulate life in the town, the port, and the country round," and therefore they cordially supported the scheme. But their approval of the project has been largely modified from learning that the alignment originally proposed is to be changed, and that the new line, instead of running into Surat, is to join the main line at a point more than 2½ miles south. This distance is very small, but in the view of the Surat people it is large enough to make the change one of such great importance as to lead eventually to the ruin of the town. They support this startling assertion on the supposition that the handling of goods will all be performed at the junction, and that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company will take measures to "divert passenger traffic from up the country to Navsari instead of Surat, to divert the goods traffic to Bombay, and to keep it out of reach of the competition of the sea-route, which is now so advantageous to all parties." The memorialists draw a very doleful picture of the result of these measures in "ruining a provincial town, which is the heriditary home of thousands, and a centre of active influence in its own circle." After making the remarkable admission that they are writing "without any authentic information, and on the merest heresay," the petitioners ask to be furnished with particulars as to the new route; and request that a final decision may be postponed until they have had an opportunity of examining such particulars and bringing to notice any further facts that may occur to them.

In dealing with this question the principal points to be kept in mind are first that the railway is essentially a "feeder line;" secondly, that it is being constructed with capital raised locally; and, thirdly, that the promoters are desirous of keeping down the initial outlay so far as is consistent with trade and passenger requirements. It is no part of our present purpose to take up the case of the promoters of the Tapti Valley Railway as against the inhabitants of Surat, or to prejudge a question which is now under the consideration of Government. All we wish to do is to reassure the good people of Surat by correcting some of the inaccuracies which appear in a document admittedly written "on the merest heresay." The true position of affairs is this: In order to avoid two crossings of the Kankra Kadi river and a long and high bank outside Surat, it has been proposed that the Tapti Valley Railway should effect a junction with the main line at a point two and a-half miles south of the ancient city at the mouth of the Tapti. By saving this expensive piece of construction a reduction of Rs. 1,75,000 will be effected. It need not be said that a lakh and three-quarters of rupees is a very important item to be taken into consideration in regard to a feeder line, which should be built as cheaply as possible so as to attract capitalists. Railways are constructed to meet the wants of the districts they are intended to serve, and thereby to provide a good investment for shareholders, and not, as the good people of Surat seem to suppose, to advance the interests of any town or community in particular. The question is not a merely parochial one; greatest good of the greatest number is the primary consideration. At the same time it would be a serious matter which Government could not ignore if a particular change in alignment really meant ruin to a populous city, already bereft of much of its ancient commercial glory. But, as a matter of fact, the apprehension that the promoters have dark designs upon the prosperity of Surat in general, and of its sea trade in particular, is groundless. Not only is it proposed to run all trains in and out of Surat, but it will be absolutely necessary to do so as the junction will possess no facilities whatever in the shape of sidings, platforms, &c., for dealing with the traffic. Therefore all produce will be taken into Surat, so that the merchants will not be left to Hobson's choice, but will be able, in the words of the memorial, "to choose the most profitable course" as to whether to send the produce they purchase by rail or by sea to Bombay, or to ship it to Kathiawar.

The memorialists, however, seem to think that whatever course may be pursued at first, the railway company will ultimately deal with the goods traffic at the junction "in the jungle," in order to keep it out of reach of competition with the sea-route. But this danger could easily be guarded against by the Government obtaining from the company an undertaking in due legal form to carry the merchandise to Surat—a proviso which they would doubtless readily assent to in preference to spending nearly two lakhs of rupees in constructing an unnecessary 2½ miles of new line. The plan of running over an existing line for a short distance in order to avoid heavy outlay is by no means a new one as at Chitor the Oodeypore Railway joins the main line of the R.-M Railway at a point 1½ miles north of Chitor, and trains work in and out of that town. Since the greater part of the sea traffic from Surat is with Kathiawar and north Guzerat, and not with Bombay, the new line, so far from "artificially handicapping" that traffic, will tend to increase it by bringing more produce to the city. Just as water always finds its level, so the traffic will always take the cheaper route, and if the country craft at Surat can bring merchandise to Bombay at lower rates than the railway company, they will command the trade. We hope that when these facts are pointed out to the Surat folk, they will see that they have been needlessly alarmed, and will continue to support, as they have supported in the past, a new railway, which is certain to develop the trade of the district of which their city is the capital.

THE announcement that Signor Ricotti is forming a new Cabinet, of which the Marquis di Rudini will probably be the Premier, is the first formal indication that the resignation of the Crispi Cabinet has been accepted by the King, and is definitive. The Marquis di Rudini, who is himself an old Parliamentary hand, has always been opposed to the hazardous policy of which Signor Crispi was the sanguine and vigorous champion. That policy is now thoroughly discredited, and the new Ministry will be able to act as circumstances require, without being paralysed by the preponderating influence which Signor Crispi has wielded for so many years, even when in Opposition. The Marquis di Rudini showed a certain amount of hesitation four years ago when confronted with the question of renewing the Triple Alliance for a further term. He yielded reluctantly to the strong pressure applied, but he only did so when Lord Salisbury gave certain assurances of British naval support if the Italian ports should be threatened by a hostile fleet. The formula used at the time was that Great Britain would co-operate with Italy in maintaining the *status quo* in the Mediterranean. That was before the Dual Alliance was heard of, or even spoken of. Russia had not yet declared her intention of maintaining a fleet in the Mediterranean. The Marquis has been now for some years in Opposition, and he has made no secret of his desire to diminish the strain upon the resources of Italy caused by the extensive programme of African expansion which has led to such a deplorable catastrophe. If the new Ministry desire to make peace with honour, they can adduce the necessity of saving the garrison of 4,000 men cooped up in Adigrat by entering into negotiations with Menelik. There can be no humiliation in negotiating with a powerful King who has under his orders a hundred thousand well-armed and victorious troops. The Italian army has fought with a valour and tenacity which enhance its military renown. If the Government decide that peace is more expedient than war, then they should at once propose an armistice and open negotiations.

THE "gravity of the situation"—not of the Italians in Erythrea, but of Great Britain on the High Seas—or rather the Ministerial estimate of that gravity, is accepted by Sir William Harcourt as a reason sufficient for an expenditure of £10,000,000 in the next three years on still further additions to the strength of the British Navy. This vast outlay will be increased by four millions on munitions of war, three new docks at Gibraltar, surveys for docks at Simon's Bay and elsewhere. It is intended to add five battleships, thirteen cruisers, and twenty-eight torpedo destroyers with five thousand men to her Majesty's Navy by 1899. In other words, the line of seventy-five battleships of our fleet will be raised to eighty; the one hundred and twenty-four cruisers will become one hundred and thirty-seven; the torpedo flotilla which counts up to two hundred and ninety-one, will be three hundred and twenty-nine; truly a mighty fleet. Yet there is no guarantee whatever that the Govenment may not deem it necessary to supplement this programme before 1899 comes round, by another on an equally colossal scale. The experience of the last eight or ten years shows that there is no finality in naval programmes. In the nature of things finality in the weaving of the Penelope's web of Naval Supremacy cannot be attained. Ships costing a million each are scarcely launched before they begin to grow old and obsolete; something newer, stronger, swifter, becoming necessary to meet the competition not only of foreign dockyards, but of our own. International rivalry is no longer confined to France. The Russian Admiralty has just prepared a building programme which provides for an addition to the Muscovite fleet of sundry battleships and cruisers costing £7,000,000. The Emperor William has a programme which will be submitted to the Reichsrath during the present year. And so on. These new programmes were prepared before that which Mr. Goschen has placed before the House of Commons was decided upon. As this latter will upset the calculations on which the Continental Admiralties have acted, it is by no means improbable that their elastic budgets may be stretched to include still further provision for ships, and ships, and still more ships. The same spirit of emulation that has prevailed for the last twenty-five years in respect of military armaments until every Continental male, not blind or a cripple, is a trained soldier, and every country has been turned into a fortified camp. As there is nothing more left to be done on land, the nations will now build battleships, cruisers, torpedoes and torpedo destroyers, one against the other, until the world grows weary of such a ruinous game of beggar-my-neighbour. At present Great Britain with her 75 battleships would be in a minority of 11, opposed to a combination of the forty-nine of France and the thirty-seven of Russia. In the matter of cruisers Great Britain has a majority of forty over those of the Dual Alliance. Again, in the matter of coast defence ships, we are in a minority of nine, opposed to the French twenty-eight and the Russian thirty-four. The torpedo fleet of France and Russia gives those Powers a superiority of 202 over our 291. But, as has been said, there is nothing more misleading than statistics. The British line of battleships are larger, and carry heavier guns than the vessels of similar class in all foreign navies, except the Italian. Our cruisers are not only more numerous, but more powerful and more swift than the average cruisers of France and Russia, though the latter Power has one or two of exceptional speed and strength.

THE Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection, Mr. B. Bryan, has favoured us with a letter apropos of the proposal to establish a Pasteur Institute in India. He gives reasons which appear to the members of that Society sufficient to justify scepticism as to the results of the Pasteurian method of dealing with rabies. The statement that if the statistics be properly expurgated they will probably show that the method has no influence whatever on the average death-rate from the bites of mad dogs, is not so convincing as the writer appears to imagine. Similar dexterity applied to the statistics of vaccination has succeeded in showing on paper that small-pox comes and goes just the same whether people are vaccinated or not. But practical administrators are not deterred by figures of the kind from urging considerable attention to vaccination when small-pox threatens to become epidemic; and it is a matter of common knowledge that when proper measures are taken to repair previous neglect of that precaution, the threatened epidemic is stayed. So it has been quite recently in Oxford; so it will be we may hope in Bombay where small-pox has shown itself during the last few weeks and vaccination is the order of the day. It is the same with the Pasteur method. When persons are bitten by rabid animals all who can afford to do so proceed to the Pasteurian Institute at Paris or elsewhere and undergo a mild operation which reduces the chances of a fatal result from the bite to one-half per cent. To say that the evidence to show that the treatment is in no wise beneficial is overwhelming, is to create doubts as to the qualification of those who commit themselves to a statement so wide of the fact are able to distinguish between evidence and mere assertion. We are obliged, nevertheless, to Mr. Bryan for directing attention to a competing system which threatens to overthrow Pasteurism by the very legitimate process of accomplishing the same end with greater rapidity. Two Italian savants, Signori Tizzoni and Centanni, have succeeded in obtaining a very efficacious protective serum from sheep. They claim for this serum that a few minutes after it has been injected under the skin, the blood acquires immunity against rabic poison, a result which is obtained by injections of the Pasteurian virus, which has been passed through rabbits, after many applications extending over several days. If this ovine serum can accomplish in a few minutes what the Pasteurian remedy takes a fortnight to do, and not always successfully, a great step in advance has been made, and deaths by hydrophobia will be things of the past. But why does the Anti-Vivisection Society endeavour to prejudice the public in advance against a system which we are asked to believe will overthrow the Pasteurian method? We are told that both systems involve the keeping up of a supply of anti-rabic virus obtained by transfer from animal to animal, and that both of them are equally offensive to cleanliness, pure science, and humanity. It is not asserted or pretended that the new system is not efficacious; or argued that it is cruel. Stress is laid on its being contrary to "pure science," whatever that may mean, and also unclean. This objection has been urged with equal unreason against the use of the anti-toxic serum of the horse, which reduced the mortality from diphtheria fifty per cent. Anyone who had the misfortune to be bitten by a mad-dog and refused to avail himself either of Pasteur's method or that which the Italian investigators have devised, preferring to die of hydrophobia, would be as mad as the dog that bit him.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with English mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden, at 10 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive at Bombay, at daylight on Saturday. Passengers will land at the Ballard Pier.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Corporation, it was agre

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ITALIAN POSITION IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, MARCH 9.

General Baldissera has telegraphed that the situation is not desperate, and that he has thirty thousand men, exclusive of the garrison in the forts.

RUSSIAN AID TO MENELIK'S WOUNDED.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 9.

The *Novoe Vremya* has opened a fund in aid of those wounded in King Menelik's army in the late battle with the Italians.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

ROME, MARCH 8.

Signor Ricotti is forming a new Cabinet with the support of the Marquis di Rudini, who will probably be the Premier.

ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, MARCH 9.

Violent anti-American demonstrations have taken place in many towns in Spain, and a state of siege has been declared at Valencia on this account.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 9.

Turkhan Pacha has been appointed Governor of Crete, in succession to Karatheodory Effendi, who has resigned.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

NEW YORK, MARCH 9.

The American press, commenting on the Venezuela Blue Book, say that if the British case is so good, then why not arbitrate.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

ADEN, MARCH 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 10 a. m., to-day.

THE FORTHCOMING BUDGET.

GRANT OF 440 LAKHS FOR RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The grant for Railways and Irrigation in the forthcoming Budget will be 440 lakhs, *plus* certain advances which have to be made to the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Companies for the construction of their new lines.

UNVEILING CEREMONY OF THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL'S PORTRAIT.

POONA, MARCH 9.

The interesting ceremony of unveiling the portrait of his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal was performed, this evening, at the Fergusson College, by Professor Selby, Principal of the Deccan College. A large gathering of well-wishers and supporters of the institution assembled at the hall of the College. Before the proceedings commenced, Professor Gokhale, on behalf of the Managing Board of the Deccan Education Society, spoke a few words in praise of the Thakore Saheb, saying how magnificent a sum was given by his Highness. The portrait was the work of Mr. Brooks, artist, of Rajkot. The fund for the institution is not yet closed, and several more subscriptions are already expected. He further said that the Thakore Saheb was a pupil of Professor Selby, and his Highness cherishes the highest regard for him.

Professor Selby then rose and unveiled the portrait. He thanked the Board for the honour done him by asking him to perform the ceremony of unveiling the portrait. In the Deccan College they had two portraits, instead of one. He referred to numbers of portraits which adorned his old university at Home, and would very much like to see in this country also. The Thakore Saheb was not the one upon whom the College had any claim. His own State had the first claim upon his benefaction, and it became the students present, and students of other Colleges, and generations who would come after them, to admire the man who stepped out of his way to show such munificence. The speaker then referred to his younger days while the Thakore Saheb was in England.

After this, Professor Gokhale said to the meeting that there was another small ceremony to be performed, that of presenting books to Mr. Paranjpe, one of the old students who had proved himself an able scholar since he left the College. The Board had voted him a special prize of Rs. 120.

Professor Selby then presented the books, after which the usual vote of thanks was passed, and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of pan-supari and flowers.

FATAL FIRE AT SURAT.

A HUNDRED HOUSES BURNT.

LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES.

SURAT, MARCH 9.

A terrific fire occurred at Surat in the locality known as Navapura, Colvad, last night. The flames were first discovered at 11-30. The wind being high, the fire spread rapidly. The houses adjoining one another were quickly ablaze, and soon the whole street presented a most heart-rendering spectacle, people rushing wildly about and shouting for their relations. More than one hundred houses were burnt down, and seven lives were lost within two hours of the outbreak.

There was great scarcity of water, and it was some time before that supplied by the Municipality could be utilised. Two wells, however, furnished a supply. The citizens rendered great help in saving life and property. The fire was got under by about 2 a.m. Several houses were pulled down to stop the fire from advancing further. The loss is estimated at about two lakhs of rupees. Both grain and property were destroyed. Many families have been rendered destitute, and are thrown on to the streets. In their extremity, to-day, the Jain Mahajan and various influential citizens made provisions for the sufferers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 7.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawar arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, MARCH 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru and Kirkhill, left Singapore, for Colombo and Hongkong, respectively, on the 8th instant, and the steamer Idzumi Maru arrived at Hongkong, on the 8th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	109 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65½
Bar Silver	31 5-16

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 21.

NEUTRAL GROUNDS.

At this particular season of the year it is well-nigh impossible for the "jotter down of unconsidered trifles" to steer clear of the all-pervading football epidemic. For the time being the League competition is ousted from pride of place in the minds of enthusiasts by the fitful fever of English Cup ties; these we have with us now with all their old intensity of flavour, and, willy nilly, we have to listen to the outpourings of the people who have a cause to champion. The Sheffield populace, keen as ever for sport, are at the moment soaring in the seventh heaven of delight—wherever that delectable region may be—whilst in the far-away North the hopes of Sunderland and Newcastle have passed the vanishing point. Lancashire, always great in these biggest of fights, surveys the fallen with somewhat chastened feelings, but still secure in the faith that Everton and Bolton will have to be seriously reckoned with by all and sundry. The breezy, ozone-laden sons of the East coast have had a few words to say in the conflict; whilst the heart of England—call it the "Black Country" if you will—has yet to go under in the strife. Truly, this winter pastime has arrived at a pinnacle that is almost amazing. For a good number of years I have been more or less intimately connected with outdoor sport, but it must be confessed that this modern development of "gates" is little short of astounding; and one can quite understand the uninitiated asking themselves—What are we coming to? On a recent Saturday afternoon it has been computed that upwards of 73,000 persons were assembled at five different football matches, which represented an expenditure of no less than £2,300. If this is not prodigious I should like to be told what is. This brings me to discuss the topic I had in view at the opening. Divided equally amongst the ten competing clubs for the sake of argument, this means the receipt of £230 for each; a very acceptable nest egg to assist in meeting current expenses. It has been pretty generally admitted in football circles that the Association acted wisely in instituting a qualifying series of matches, whereby many of the clubs with little or no pretensions were weeded from the competition proper. But it has been pointed out to me that something further is still required from the legislative body. To such an extent has local feeling developed that it is now an accepted fact that choice of ground is considered tantamount to having a goal in hand before the game begins, and as these rich plums may have a very considerable influence on the existence of certain clubs in the competition it is thought that all the cup ties proper should be played on neutral grounds. Doubtless this is a phase of the competition which will receive attention in the proper quarters, but I may be allowed to say that I consider the plea for reform in this direction is worthy of support. We are all anxious to see the best team win at the finish, but under present circumstances it may be questioned if this is likely. Of course, it must not be forgotten that fighting for the highest honours of the League and getting fit for the short sharp tussels in the English Cup contest call forth entirely different qualities, or we should not now see Sunderland, Blackburn Rovers, Aston Villa, Preston North End, Notts Forest and Sheffield United amongst the defeated, and Bury regarded as doughty foemen yet to be disposed of. It may be said that after all it is simply a matter of luck, and that all have equal chances when the draw is made; but I would suggest that the less we have of "put luck," as it is termed, in this matter the better it will be. The League championship is something for a club to be proud of, but there is still more glamour about the English Cup in the eyes of the great British public, who do not stop to discuss the pros. and cons. of the various competitions. If this particular glory is still to surround the new trophy, as it did the old, it may not be amiss to discuss at the proper time and place the advisability of eliminating, as far as possible, the element of luck.

A VETERAN ATHLETE.

Very soon now we shall be in the bustle of the Cross-Country Championship of England, which is this year to be run in the Midlands, and it was my lot a week or so ago to pay a visit to the scene of the coming contest. The sporting journals will no doubt give full details in due course, and all I need say here is that a very excellent course has been mapped out over fair hunting country, in which there will be variety enough to test the speed and staying powers of the very best. Talking over the prospects of the various cracks and the strength of the different packs, I was a bit surprised to learn that Charles Pearce was about to try his luck again in the National event. Seeing that the old athlete commenced his career on the path in 1876—being then fifteen years of age only—it seems almost incredible that twenty years later he should still be in pursuit of the bubble reputation. But what an enthusiast a man must be to keep up the buoyant spirit, the elasticity of step, the soundness of wind and limb, and the stoutness of heart over all these years! And what a comparison might here be drawn with the meteoric career of the crack football player with his princely income, his careful training and nursing, his feting and idolising for the time being! Twenty years of active athletic life, combined with as many years steady grinding as a railway employe, he is still to-day one of the soundest, one of the straightest, and one of the fairest runners who ever donned a shoe. Amongst the shady transactions which have ere now disgraced amateurism—and these are not a few, by any means—the record of "Charlie" Pearce's career stands out undimmed by a breath of suspicion, unsullied by the voice of slander. In some respects, perhaps, he has not quite filled the public eye as some runners have done; he has little desire for publicity, and none at all for flattery or notoriety; he is just one of those gems whose qualities do not depend upon artificial light. Right from the commencement of his career he has pursued the same straightforward course, and there is not a handicapper of note in the country who would have any difficulty in finding Pearce's proper mark in any handicap, big or little.

TEMPTATIONS.

That there are big events in the amateur world for which men are specially kept and, trained is, I suppose, known to most people who are at all in touch with athletes, but so cute are the "managers" of these little affairs that they are dreadfully hard to get at. Once or twice I know the Amateur Athletic Association has endeavoured to deal with a certain "Plate" competed for in the North, but with ill success. However, let me give a couple of instances in the career of Pearce to show what temptations are sometimes placed in the way of a runner of class. It was in the May of 1890, and the Newport Pagnall man was running in an inter-club contest between the Birchfield Harriers and the Spartan Harriers at Northampton. There were many good men in the race, including Fry and Bullen, both of whom had gained distinction in the South of England. Whilst the race was in progress Fry obtained a good lead—so far in front was he indeed that the race appeared to be at his mercy—and some of Pearce's clubmates were anxious to have a bet on the winner, and so backed Fry. Then, as now, let me explain, betting is to be found in a greater or lesser degree at most important athletic gatherings. To their astonishment, however, no less than to their dismay, Pearce began to wear down the leaders with that grand stride which distinguishes his running, and alarmed lest their bets should be lost, one of the "party" was despatched to Pearce at an out-of-the-way corner with an injunction to Pearce to allow Fry to win, and so save their money. With what result? "I shan't!" was the indignant rejoinder. What cared he about their paltry stakes; he was there to win if he could, and win he did. This was a lesson which was not readily forgotten. The same year, I may add, he ran in a twenty miles race at Herne Hill, completing the distance in 2hrs. 2mins 17 4-5secs., the reward for this brilliant achievement being a silver medal. Just one other instance of this straightforward conduct in relation to the betting men. This occurred at the Thrapstone meeting in 1891. Entered in both the mile and the half-mile handicaps, Pearce, liberally treated by the handicapper in the latter event, was thought to be, in sporting phraseology, "a dead cert.," and a very considerable section of those anxious to bet paid a visit to the sports, with the idea of betting heavily on the half-mile race. But the mile coming first, Pearce had a cut in for this which he won, greatly to everyone's surprise, inasmuch as he was thought to possess no chance. But it had a great effect on the betting for the half-mile, as much as four to one being offered on his chance. Then it occurred to the "fraternity" to offer him £10 not to try, so that the harvest of odds might be reaped. It was all to no purpose; he could not be shaken in his determination, and he came out and won the race at his ease, the prize for which was valued at £3 10s. From a little sketch of his career published from the office of the "Bucks Standard," there are many other interesting facts detailed connected with his long and honourable career, which, however, must be deferred for a future letter. It may be added that up to the end of 1893 he had won prizes to the value of £500, and at that time was Midland Counties champion (having held the same honour in the years 1890, 1891, and 1892), four miles amateur champion of England, and holder of the world's record over four miles on grass. Many of his most famous races I have personally witnessed, and as a sterling, graceful, honest runner he has had no superior.

"AT HOME."

At the risk of becoming wearisome I feel that the following little sketch by his kindly biographer will not be out of place. An athlete of twenty years standing deserves honour in any sporting column, and especially such a man as Pearce. "'Charlie' is of a nervous temperament, of a modest, unassuming nature, and altogether commands the respect of all who know him. His training has been done in the open, subject to the gaze of anyone who chose to watch his progress, and in the summer evenings he might be seen in Bury Field, Newport Pagnell, taking his spins with a dozen or so of lads and young men for pacemakers. He has been what may be termed a 'trial horse' for the neighbourhood, for if anyone with any pretensions to running wished to try their form Charlie was only too pleased to measure his strength with them, and strove with as much ardour to win as if there had been a £10 prize at the end of it. In fact, some of those who know him best state that the very finest performances he has ever done have been in this manner, and more than one record which is unchronicled has been performed in Bury Field." For which very flattering tribute the thanks of the writer are tendered. To see Pearce finish at top speed after a gruelling distance race is something to remember, and there can be little doubt that it is this burst of speed he retains at the finish that has won him scores of races. George, Dunning, Snook, Morton, Sid Thomas, Bacon, Crossland, Thornton, Hickman, Parry, and Heath were all grand finishers, but it is doubtful if either possessed the electrifying sprint of Pearce.

A "PEE WIT" ANECDOTE.

To those who are fond of studying the habits of our British birds, the following anecdote, attributed to the Rev. J. Carlyle by an old authority, may be read with interest, as showing the domestic nature of the lapwing (or pee wit) as well as the art with which it conciliates the regard of animals differing from itself in nature, and generally considered as hostile to every species of the feathered tribe. Two of these birds, given to Mr. Carlyle, were put into a garden, where one of them soon died; the other continued to pick up such food as the place afforded till winter deprived it of its usual supply. Necessity soon compelled it to draw nearer the house, by which it gradually became familiarised to occasional interruptions from the family. At length one of the servants, when she had occasion to go into the back kitchen with a light observed that the lapwing always uttered his cry "pee wit" to obtain admittance. He soon grew more familiar, as the winter advanced, he approached as far as the kitchen, but with much caution, as that part of the house was generally occupied by a dog and cat, whose friendship the lapwing at length conciliated so entirely that it was his regular custom to resort to the fireside as soon as it grew dark and spend the evening and night with its two associates, sitting close by them and partaking of the comforts of a warm fireside. As soon as spring appeared he left off coming to the house and betook himself to the garden, but on the approach of winter he had recourse to his old shelter and his old friends, who received him very cordially. Security was productive of insolence; what was at first obtained with caution was afterwards taken without reserve. He frequently amused himself with washing in the bowl which was set for the dog to drink out of and while he was thus employed he showed marks of the greatest indignation if either of his companions presumed to interrupt him. He died in the asylum he had chosen, being choked with something he had picked up from the floor. During his confinement crumbs of wheaten bread were his principal food, which he preferred to anything else. Those who have found the pee wit in its haunt on desolate, wild wastes, will be surprised, probably, that the lover of a "splendid isolation" could be so tractable

KHOTI VILLAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The subject of amending the law, Bombay Act 1 of 1880, relating to villages which are held by Khotes in the Ratnagiri District, is now under the consideration of the Government of Bombay. I think it, therefore, desirable to say that the rules, framed under section 40 of the Act, authorizing the Khote to make appraisement of the crops for the realization of his share of the produce of the land occupied by the tenant, have been found to work hardship, injustice, and inconvenience in various ways. Under this system the Khote is often enabled to exact as much as he can, leaving to the tenant too little for the maintenance and support of the tenant and his family, who live one way or another only upon the cultivation of land. This appraisement is made every year to the great annoyance and disappointment of the tenant, and the result is that it fails to give him those inducements as to the investment of capital and labour which perhaps was the intention of the rules to afford. He is never inclined to improve the land as he does not feel that he has anything like a permanent interest therein. Thus the development of the capabilities of lands in Khoti villages is neglected. The mischievous effects of this prevailing system do not end here. It gives rise to constant friction and dissatisfaction in various ways, and eventually to costly and prolonged litigation between the Khote and his tenant.

It would indeed be presumptious in me to suggest a remedy for putting an end to this state of things since the Bill for amending the Act is not yet before the public. I may, however, be permitted to say that the total abolition of this obnoxious system is the first and indispensible preliminary for the removal of the evils herein pointed out, and for creating a greater feeling of security and confidence, and also for encouraging the outlay of labour and capital on lands occupied by tenants in Khoti villages. The abolition of this system will, in the long run, be highly beneficial to the Khote, the tenant, and also to Government. I proceed to show how:—

(a) The abolition of this system will be beneficial to the Khote, because under the existing law the land held by the tenant reverts upon the happening of certain contingencies to the Khote, and if improvements have been made (and I do believe that they will be made when the system is stopped), by the tenant such improvements will fallow the land.

(b) To the tenant it will also be beneficial, because he would then cultivate the land as if it were his own when he sees that the system which worried and annoyed him every year has been put an end to, and in consequence he can enjoy the fruit of his labours peacefully and happily at least for a certain number of years.

(c) Government too will be benefited as they will be in a position to increase the present assessment on such lands on their re-valuation after the end of the 30-year tenure guaranteed by the survey rules.

The importance of this subject will undoubtedly induce Government to consider another question, viz.,—if the appraisement system is abolished how can the Khote realize the assessment and his dues from his tenant, and how much of the latter? The answer to this question is not, in my opinion, very difficult. Let him loyally be authorized to recover from the tenant, in the ordinary way, whole of the assessment fixed for the land occupied by the tenant plus half as much as his dues. For instance, if the assessment on a holding is fixed at Rs. 10, let the Khote be allowed to recover on default from the occupant Rs. 15 per annum. Of this sum Rs. 10 will go to Government, leaving a balance of Rs. 5, i.e., half the assessment to the Khote as his dues, which sum would, in my opinion, be a reasonable profit to the Khote.

There are good many other things which still remain to be said on this subject, but I reserve them for another occasion.

Ratnagiri, March 6. P. R. DESAI.

THE Egyptian Budget for the last financial year shows that the revenue was £10,800,000 and the expenditure £9,700,000, leaving a surplus of £1,100,000, of which £412,000 is allotted to debt conversion, £363,000, to the reserve, and more than £300,000 is at the disposal of the Government.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

UNDER the patronage of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, H. E. Rear-Admiral Drummond, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and the leading Native Princes and Chiefs of Western India, the second Bombay Horse Show was opened, yesterday afternoon, on the Oval, opposite the Secretariat buildings. The show was under the able direction of a local working Committee, consisting of General Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., President; Major Seton, R.I.R.; Major Block, R.A.; Captain W. C. Ross, Durham L.I.; Mr. H. C. Burder; Lieutenant W. P. Dimsdale, R.I.R.; Mr. J. L. Symons; Mr. R. A. Willis, Treasurer; and Captain McWhinnie, R.I.R., Honorary Secretary. About Rs. 1,200 have been subscribed towards defraying expenses of the show by local European and Native gentlemen, while special prizes were offered by the Governor, by Prince Samatsingbji of Palitana, and by Messrs. Noel and Richards, Agents for Messrs. John Carr and Company, importers of carriages. The responsible task of judging in the various classes was placed in the experienced hands of:—

General Gatacre, Colonel Humphrey, Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens, Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, Major Mercer, Major Seton, Captain Fowle, Captain Broom, Captain Ross, Veterinary-Captain Morgan, Veterinary-Captain Peacoke, Mr. P. Benn, Mr. C. Gray, Mr. G. K. Remmington, Mr. H. Rogers, Mr. J. L. Symons, and Mr. R. A. Willis.

Judging commenced at 3-30 o'clock, the first section of the show dealt with being the chargers. They were divided into four classes—(1) Arabs; (2) English and Colonial; (3) Property of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse; and (4) chargers of Native Mounted Police. The next class consisted of stallions, who were divided into two classes, *viz.*, Arab stallions and stallions other than Arabs. The judges then devoted their attention to single harness classes, of which there were three divisions:—(1) Arab horses over 14 hands; (2) other horses over 14 hands; and (3) ponies 14 hands and under. The judges next awarded the special prizes for best turn-outs, single harness and dealers' horses, followed by tandem driving competition, the show for the afternoon concluding with a pony jumping competition.

During the early part of the afternoon the attendance of the public was very poor, but the enclosure was well filled afterwards, amongst the spectators being H. E. Lord Sandhurst. Captain McWhinnie, the honorary secretary, was on the grounds nearly the whole day, and personally saw that every detail of the arrangements was satisfactorily carried out.

The first-class brought into the arena was that for Arab charges; and out of seven entries only four turned out. The prize went to General Gatacre's excellent charger, "Telegram," Captain Bond's "Robert the Devil" coming in second after a good contest with Captain Moss's "Oosman" and Mr. Heyland's chesnut Arab. All the Arabs seemed to stand fire well during the discharge of blank cartridge by a few soldiers detailed for the purpose of testing the chargers' nerves. Out of the entries for English and Colonial chargers only five exhibitors brought forward their animals. Captain Leckey's "Drummie" was the favourite, and found no difficulty in securing the riband, the Commander-in-Chief's Nubian taking the second place. The other exhibitors were Major Owen, Major Eager, and Mr. Falconer. In the class for chargers, property of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse, there were eleven entries, and after a well-contested competition the judges awarded first and second prizes to Lieut. Symon's Oriole and Mr. Rome's Jacky Boy, respectively. A careful and steady display of horsemanship was exhibited by the Native mounted police, nine of whom had entered their chargers for competition. Sowar Ramdyal was first, and Sowar Syed Mahomed was second. The four Arab stallions were next brought into the arena, and Major Seton's Rex II. was accorded the first place. The other exhibitors were Mr. Fair, Mr. A. Mitchell, and Captain Bond. Stallions other than Arabs were next brought forward, and Aga Coochick Shah's Tantallon secured the riband. The other stallion exhibitors were Mr. Dady C. Limji and Mr. N. Dwarkadass. The next class for the judges to decide was that of Arab horses, single harness, over 14 hands. After a few rounds in the arena the first prize was won by Mr. L. R. W. Forrest's Cossack, Mr. S. A. Nathan's Pasha was second, and Mr. Sulleman Ludha's Chestnut third. The other exhibitors in this class were General Gatacre, Mr. Curtis, and Miss Bruel. The class for horses other than Arabs secured sixteen entries. Major Owen's Sarah was adjudged first, while the second place was given to Mr. Townsend's Blankney. Twenty ponies under fourteen hands were next driven into the arena to compete for the best place in single harness class. After an interesting exhibition of the little animals with their respective traps, Mr. Dinshaw N. Vakil's Lord Rosebery succeeded in having the riband attached to its head. Mr. Levett's Butter Cup stood second, while Mr. A. C. Allen's Codling was given the third prize. Tandems were next judged, and seven dogcarts were driven in front of the pavilions. Mr. Beatty's Aline and Jujube, a pair of smart ponies, well-educated to go in a tandem, were given the red riband, the blue one being handed to Mr. Townsend's steady and properly-trained Blankney and Burton. The other gentlemen who had entered tandems for this class were Mr. Sayidulla Khan, Surgeon-Major Boyd, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, H. S. H. Prince Francis of Teck, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Trimmell. For the best driving of a tandem, that excellent judge of the points of a horse, Captain Ross, secured for Mr. Beatty's Aline and Jujube the red riband once more, Mr. Sayidulla Khan's being the second best driven tandem.

About fourteen turn-outs (single horse or pony) competed, and the judges did not hesitate to declare Mr. Gatacre's very graceful turn-out the best of the lot, Mr. B. Levett's being the next best. A special competition was allowed for Colonial horses imported by, and the property of, the importers, at the time of exhibition. Only three entries were received for this class, and Mr. Hunter's Autocrat was awarded the first prize. The most interesting event of the evening, and the one most closely watched, was the jumping competition for ponies. Out of nine only four chose to go over the four stiff fences, and after very careful consideration, the judges declared Mr. J. L. Symons' Judy to be the best jumper in the competition. The mare was well-ridden, and admirably managed by Mr. Gray, Captain Lecky's Bernadine standing second. His horsemanship was very dashing, and the pony was made to jump and go over the hurdles like a bird. The two other competitors were Captain Heneage and Mr. A. M. Tod. The latter came down with his horse just as he went over the wall. The girths of the saddle gave way, but, fortunately, he was not much hurt. He was riding his black mare Dinah.

The first day's show proved quite a success, and the arrangements in the enclosure were very convenient, except for the fact that there was no place for refreshments, and people had to remain in the enclosure for over three hours without even being able to get a bottle of lemonade, a peg, or a cup of tea. Of course, refreshments were provided in the Yacht Club pavilion, but all do not belong to that institution. To keep off the sun a large tent was pitched on the western limits for the spectators who paid for a first-class ticket, while those who only paid eight annas (and there were not many) stood out unprotected. There were two other pavilions for the accommodation of the Bombay Royal Yacht Club and the Byculla Club. The Band of the Royal Irish Rifles was in attendance, and their playing an excellent selection of music made the show more enjoyable.

Several local firms of Bombay are allotted spaces in the rows of pavilions pitched along the *shamiana* for the spectators, and exhibits appertaining to the horse are on view. The exhibitors are Mr. Pestonji B. Press, proprietor, Fort Coach Factory, John Carr and Co., Girgaum Coach Works, Messrs. Caron and Co., Messrs. Lund and Blockley, Noor Mahomed Ruttonsey, and M. P. Mire.

The programme for this afternoon is as under:—

2ND DAY, TUESDAY.—MARCH 10.

Judging—Class C, Hunters; Class D, Ladies' Hunters and Hacks; Class F, Children's Ponies; Class H, Horses in Double Harness; Special Prizes—Best Turn-outs, Pairs.

Competitions—Jumping, Horses; Driving, Double Harness.

Judging will commence at 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held, last evening, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Vice-Chancellor, presiding. The business before the meeting was of a formal character, and the attendance of members was small. Dr. MacDonald, the Rezistrar read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The first business before the meeting was the appointment of two members of the Board of Accounts, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., and Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas were re-appointed as members of the Board of Accounts.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW FELLOWS TO THE FACULTIES.

On the motion of Mr. Principal J. P. Hathornthwaite, seconded by Mr. R. M Sayani, the following new Fellows were appointed to the several Faculties as under:—Mr. O. T. Barrow, I.C.S. (Arts); Mr. T. J. Bennet, (Arts); Mr. Manecksji Sheriarji Bharucha, L.C.E. (Engineering); Rao Bahadur Alumal Trikumdas Bhojvani, B.A. (Arts); Surgeon-Colonel H. Cook, M.D. (Medicine); Mr. Jehangir E. Davar (Arts); Rao Saheb Madhavlal Harilal Desai, B.A. (Arts); Rev. J. F. Gardner, M.A., B.D. (Arts); Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, B.A. (Arts); Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert, F. R. C. S. (Medicine); Mr. Purshotum Balkrishna Joshi (Arts); Rev. H. Kemp, S. J., Ph.D. (Arts and Engineering); Mr. James Macdonald (Arts); Mr. Hormasji Maneckji Masina, L.M.& S. (Medicine); Khan Saheb Sadik Ali F. Mirza, B.A. (Arts); his Excellency Lieutenant-General C. E. Nairne, C.B. (Arts and Engineering); Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Natu, B.A., LL.B. (Arts and Law); Mr. Shivram Bapuji Paranjpe, B.A. (Arts); Mr. J. P. Phythian, C.E. (Engineering); Mr. R. D. Prior, M.A. (Cantab), (Arts); Mr. E. B. Raikes, M.A., Barrister-at-Law (Arts and Law); Mr. W. W. Squire, M.Inst.C.E. (Engineering); the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Strachey, Barrister-at-Law (Arts and Law); Mr. Nusserwanji Fakirji Surveyor, M.A., B.Sc., L. M. & S., M.D. (Arts and Medicine); Mr. Manchashankar Jivanram Vakil, B.A., LL.B. (Arts and Law); and Mr. H. Wenden (Engineering).

REVISION OF THE M.A. COURSE IN HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

The Senate considered the subject of the the revision of the M.A. course in History and Philosophy.

Professor O. V. Muller had given notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, and passed by the Faculty of Arts, that the two subjects of History and Philosophy at the M. A. examination should be separated and two independent M. A. schools be formed. In support of his motion the Professor said that he wished that Professor Selby was present at the meeting to advocate his views on the subject. The courses on both the heads as they were now in vogue were very indefinite, uncertain and vague. The question had arisen in consequence of an enquiry made by Mr. Giles and Professor Selby, which eventually resulted in the appointment of a committee of five members. Four members of the committee were in favour of separating History and Philosophy, while Professor Selby was against it. It was not in Universities of repute that the whole realm of History was prescribed along with the whole realm of Philosophy; and the natural result of the arrangement now in vogue here was that the candidates, instead of mastering the whole subject they attended to mere parts of them, which ought to be deprecated as much as possible. It was true that Philosophy without History was something like a dry crust of bread without butter. It was expedient, therefore, that much more attention should be paid to such an interesting subject as History than it had hitherto received. He was sorry that the subject of History had not attracted the same amount of attention from the Hindu graduates as it deserved. There were several graduates of distinction who had, in consequence of the unnatural union of history and philosophy prevailing in the M.A. course of the Bombay University, been unfortunately prevented from presenting themselves in the M.A. examination under these heads. The two subjects have been recognised as separate in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and other places, and it was certainly most advisable that, following in the footsteps of those august institutions of learning and science, the Bombay University should separate the subject of History and Philosophy.

The Rev. Father Bochum seconded the motion, which was carried "nem. con."

FOUNDATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mr. R. M. Patel, M.A., LL.B., had given due notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the offer of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds from the subscribers to the Bai Aimai Kharshetji Rustomji Cama Memorial Fund for the foundation of an Avesta and Pahlavi Scholarship, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate and that the following regulations be adopted for awarding the Scholarship:—A Scholarship to be called "The Bai Aimai Kharshetji Rustamji Cama Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 200 and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate to the candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Avesta and Pahlavi from among the Parsi candidates, on condition that he prosecutes his studies in a College or Institution recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The candidate who is awarded the Scholarship must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of his election, that he has joined a College or Institution recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall, subject to a deduction of five per centum to be contributed to the General Fund of the University, be payable half-yearly by the University Registrar on a bill to be drawn by the Head of such College, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

4. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship, during any year or part of a year, shall be added to the principal and shall be used for increasing the amount of the Scholarship.

6. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

He had also given due notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the offer of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds from the Honorable Mr. Narotji N. Wadia for the foundation of a scholarship in the name of the late Mr. Perozshaw Merwanji Jeejeebhai, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate and that similar regulations as above be adopted for awarding the Scholarship:—

Mr. Patel accordingly proposed resolutions in the terms of the notice given by him, and they were agreed to.

RECOGNITION OF LAW CLASSES.

On the motion of Mr. R. M. Syani the Senate resolved to recognise the Gujarat Law Class, the Government Law Class at Poona, the Sind Law Class, and the Bhavnagar, in the Faculty of Law, for the purposes of the first LL. B. examination.

The Senate then adopted certain alterations in the regulations relating to scholarships, Fellowships, &c., and the business before the meeting then terminated.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL GASELEE officiates for Colonel Halliday as Colonel on the Staff, Cawnpore.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT OTLAY, 13th Eastern Division R. A. is posted to the 26th Field Battery.

CAPTAIN MANTELL, Welsh Fusiliers, took up the duties of Station Staff Officer, Landour, on the 1st instant.

LIEUTENANT E. C. CREAGH, 4th Punjab infantry, has been appointed as a Wing Officer to the Hongkong Regiment.

PRIVATE ASTELL, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, was accidentally shot dead near Ranikhet on the 2nd instant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BABINGTON, 16th Lancers, has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment of the Punjab Command.

ON departure of Colonel Barlow, Major Beale, Norfolk Regiment, took up the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad District, as a temporary measure.

THE General Officer Commanding will take the Inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps on the General Parade Ground at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant.

LIEUTENANT M. H. ANDERSON, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, having been granted four months' Language Leave, will on arrival be attached to the 21st Bombay Infantry during his stay in Bombay.

LIEUT. T. MATHEW, R. A., arrived from England in the Hired Transport "Dilwara" on the 5th Instant, is temporarily posted to the Royal Artillery, Bombay, for duty without Command pay pending a vacancy in the Garrison Artillery in India.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain W. C. Sprague, Medical Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department for temporary Civil employment in Bombay; and those of Surgeon-Captain Gabbett for civil employment in Madras.

OFFICERS and others serving in the Quetta District are in future to be examined in the Native languages on papers furnished by the Civil and Military Examination Committee, Bombay, instead of on those supplied by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

CAPTAIN O'BRIEN, 2nd Border Regiment, and 2nd Lieut. A. G. Stuert, 2nd Royal Scots, having completed their duty with time expired details, will on the departure of the Transport "Dilwara" on the 12th instant, proceed to rejoin their respective Corps at Quetta and Mandalay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Offices, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. De Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Charlestone Hewett, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, Professor O. V. Muller, Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwan

certainly not)—they would appoint the other committee proposed by Mr. Mehta. He was assured by the Executive Engineer that the figures he had given were accurate.

The amendment being put, was carried by a large majority.

TIME-BARRED CLAIMS.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla moved that the Corporation record a letter from the Acting Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the Resolution of the Corporation, dated 13th December, 1894, that under the advice of the Municipal solicitors, several demands for payment of compensation for set-backs were disallowed, as it was considered that they had become time-barred, but that the High Court having decided that such claims do not become time-barred under the terms of section 527 of the Municipal Act, all the demands in question have now been met. Adding that, under the circumstances, it seems unnecessary to submit the statement of such claims asked for by the Corporation, but that he forwards a statement showing cases which have become barred on account of the claims not having been made within six years from the date of accrual.

Dr. De Monte seconded the motion, which was carried.

JERRY BUILDING.

It was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Mehta, to ask the Commissioner to report on letter to the Secretary, from the Coroner of Bombay, forwarding a copy of the verdict of the jury on the inquest held on the body of one Bheewa Bhawoo, a muccadum, who was killed by the floor of a godown, situated in Musjid Siding Road, falling on him, the jury being of opinion "that the Municipal Corporation should prescribe the nature of the materials to be used, and their dimensions, in the construction of floors of godowns in Bombay."

THE TRAMWAY ON KALBADAVIE ROAD.

The Corporation proceeded to consider a petition from residents of Kalbadavie objecting to the proposed doubling of the tramway tract from Money School to Mumbadavie.

The Hon. M. Mehta moved that the petitioners be informed that the Corporation had already sanctioned the doubling of the tract in the locality. He remarked that he desired some information as to the course pursued by the executive in this matter. He was surprised at the proceeding of the executive, which was contrary to the provisions of the Act, inasmuch as the notices required to be given to the residents of the locality were given after, instead of before, the time when the question was brought before the Corporation, and they were asked to accord their sanction.

Mr. Bomanji Master considered that they were going against the interest of a large number of the residents of Kalbadavie on account of the mistake made by the executive in the matter. He asked if the Corporation could not under these circumstances rescind their resolution so as to enable them to consider the subject on its merits. (Cries of No, No.) Well, he thought that, to say the least, they were doing a great injustice to the residents of the locality. How, if the petitioners appealed to the High Court?

Professor Muller pointed out that the opinion of the residents of the locality was greatly divided on the subject. He thought that the doubling of the track in the street in question would be a great improvement, as the single lines considerably hampered traffic.

Mr. Kur thought that the doubling of the line should be postponed for the present.

The President said that the work was now being proceeded with, and the Corporation could not ask the Tramway Company to stop it.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla said that when the question was first discussed, something was said about the residents objecting, but they were assured that the sanction was of a provisional character, and the doing of the work was dependent on what the residents had to say in the matter. The sanction was only given to enable the Commissioner to advertise in the public papers. It was to be regretted that the procedure laid down by the Act was not followed out. While he was personally in favour of doubling the track, he felt that, as injustice had been done to the petitioners, they could not now be heard.

This view of the case was supported by Mr. Wacha, who, while seeing no way out of the difficulty, thought it was a great hardship that the petitioners could not be heard.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal was also sorry that an irregularity on the part of the executive should have deprived the petitioners of their right to be heard.

Dr. Viegas suggested that the difficulty should be met by postponing the consideration of the petition for three months, at the end of which time the previous resolution could be rescinded.

Dr. Cowasjee did not think that a prudent course to follow.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that the reason the procedure complained of was adopted, was that the Commissioner thought it was of no use inviting the residents to urge their objections, if any, if the Corporation were not in the first instance disposed to accord sanction.

Mr. Shroff said that the petitioners were themselves to blame to a certain extent for the congestion of traffic in Kalbadavie, where they caused their conveyances to wait in front of their houses for two or three hours together.

Mr. Mehta explained the legal position of the Corporation in regard to this matter. It was found last year that neither the Government or the Municipal Commissioner could sanction the doubling of tracks already existing, and an Act was passed by the Legislature to enable this to be done. There was a legal obligation resting on the Corporation to ask for the objections of the public, and it was a great pity it had not been done. But the Corporation could not withdraw the sanction already given for the doubling of the track.

On being put to the meeting, Mr. Mehta's motion was carried "nem. con."

THE JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE'S MINUTES.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee, it was agreed to record a letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, stating that monthly excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee would be furnished to the Corporation as requested.

THE BUILDING OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the meeting record letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated the 17th February, from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, requesting with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, No. 11914 of 20th January last, that the Corporation will be good enough to sanction the erection of a school building for the accommodation of 500 pupils on the site reclaimed in Tank Street, which, the Committee understand, is available. Stating that the school is required for providing accommodation for the two schools known as Nagpada Marathi and the Nagpada Urdu Schools. Adding that they are (especially the former) very crowded and in an insanitary condition.

In the same connection, Mr. Mehta moved in accordance with notice he had given "that the President be requested to write to Government informing them that the Corporation have started a Primary School Building Fund, to which they are prepared to add, as far as their finances may permit, and enquire if Government will be ready to contribute their supplemental grants in that behalf, with as little delay as possible, to enable the Corporation to take the work systematically in hand at once, especially bearing in mind the increasing value of land in the City," and that the President be requested to draw the attention of the Government to the letter of the Joint Schools' Committee.

In support of his motion, Mr. Mehta said that it must be borne in mind that in the case of buildings for primary education it was always the practice for Government to bear a moiety of the costs. It was no use for them to grant money for school buildings unless they knew that Government were prepared to give an equal sum for the purpose during the same period. He, therefore, thought they should approach Government, and tell them they were prepared to advance the work as rapidly as their finances would permit, and ask if Government is willing to co-operate in the same spirit. If this was done, Government, who, he believed, were very anxious for the primary schools to be improved would see new school-houses springing up in a reasonable measure of time. The members of the Corporation might have noticed the figures which were given by Government in reply to a question put by him in the Legislative Council. Those figures showed that during the time Government were in charge of the primary education of the city they did nothing to improve the school buildings of Bombay, except on one occasion, when they contributed a sum of Rs. 17,000. A footnote was added to the figures showing the cost of the site which Government also gave. But he wished to point out that it seemed to be over looked in this reply to his question, that the money grants for schools in the Mofussil were in numerous instances added to by grants of sites. It was, therefore, hardly fair to specially show the value of the land given in Bombay without showing the cost of the land given in the Mofussil. There was, no doubt, that the primary education of the city could scarcely be advanced at all, until better buildings were provided throughout the city, and they could only be provided by the co-operation of Government and the Corporation. He, therefore, thought they would be acting wisely in calling the attention of Government to what they had done.

Mr. Wacha, in seconding the motion, said it was scarcely right for their friend, Mr. Kirkham, to blame the Corporation for niggardliness in this matter, seeing that he was the Education Officer for the Division during the fourteen or fifteen years, in which nothing was done to improve the school-houses.

Mr. Mehta: He was not to blame.

Mr. Wacha did not say that Mr. Kirkham was to blame, but he did think he was the wrong man to accuse the Corporation of niggardliness. For his own part, he thought, the amount the Corporation spent on primary education was very creditable.

The motion having been carried, the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

After an interval of twenty-six years the Procession of the Fat Ox ("Bouf Gras") has this week again been witnessed in Paris.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE 24th Baluchistan Regiment will only learn on arrival at Mombassa in what direction their services are required; for the military authorities in India have not been placed in possession of any details regarding the rising in East Africa. They have been simply asked to send a battalion of Native Infantry and this "indent" has been complied with promptly, as is always the case when the mother-country makes a demand for troops, whether a brigade or a regiment is wanted. The 24th are one of the new regiments, the old 24th Bombay Infantry having been "converted" in July, 1891. The composition of the regiment is as follows: 1 Company of Northern Pathans, 2 of Ghilzais, 1 of Hazaras from the Ghazni District, 1 of Waziris (Marwats), 1 of Kakars, and 2 of Punjabi Mahomedans. It will be seen that the Pathan element predominates, and the sepoys are a fine set of men equal to any amount of work. Major Pearson, their Commandant, saw service during the Afghan War and was on the Staff of the 3rd Brigade in Burma during 1886-87.

THE weekly season report states that rain fell in all districts of the Punjab, but more is still wanted. The fodder prospects have improved since the rainfall. In Bengal rain is required for all crops in the ground and for the preparation of the land for the autumn crops. The spring crops have been harvested, giving a fair out-turn, except in parts of Behar, Hazaribagh, Midnapur, and Murshidabad. In Bikanir and Jeysulmere the number of people on relief works has fallen below 2,000.

THE Indian Tea Association have taken kindly to the suggestion made by the Reporter on Economic Products that a scientific officer should be appointed for the tea districts. They recently considered the views expressed by Mr. Buckingham, Chairman of the Assam Branch, who held that the first step should be to secure the services of an agricultural chemist, as it could hardly be expected that any scientist could be found whose experience would embrace all the subjects in which information was wanted. He did not see that any difficulty would arise as regarded the equipment of a laboratory. The Committee of the Association have put themselves in communication with Government on this subject, and doubtless some good results will follow. If the services of a competent expert can be obtained there is ample work for him in Assam and the other tea districts.

ONE of the troubles which tea-planters battle which is the mortality from cholera among the coolies. The disease appears every year in Cachar, and as the number of labourers increases there is more and more difficulty in dealing with it. Messrs. Macneill and Co. have suggested that Dr. Haffkine's plan of inoculation should be given a trial in the recruiting districts. Their proposal is that Dr. Powell, who gained considerable experience during the Professor's visit to Cachar, should superintend the inoculation of coolies either at Purulia or Assensole. No decision has yet been arrived at respecting this proposal, as the Tea Association consider it desirable to obtain the opinion of the Superintendent of Emigration before proceeding further. As Professor Haffkine is returning to India he may perhaps personally interest himself in the matter.

THE Moplah outbreak is not ended yet. Various rumours are afloat regarding the gangs still at large and their movements. The military and the police are on the alert. The causes of the present trouble are alleged to be agrarian discontent against the landlords and the mistaken leniency of the authorities, together with the delay in the imposition of fines subsequent to the Pandicad disturbance of 1894. Disturbances were expected at Pandicad on Sunday. The latest information states that ten fresh arrests have been made, and the prisoners taken to Mallapuram. There are rumours of several gangs who are terrorising the neighbourhood. To add to the list of atrocities committed by the Moplah fanatics on their wounded in the Manjiri Temple affair, it is said that before they were fired upon by Sergeant Aldridge and his party they brought out a prisoner whom they had with them and deliberately in the view of the attacking party cut his throat. The victim, it seems, was a Moplah who refused to join the rebel ranks.

THE Durham Light Infantry gained a brilliant victory in the final tie of the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament on Friday, defeating the 5th Dragoon Guards by six goals and two subsidiaries to one goal—a margin that leaves no room for explanations of suspicions of luck. Only once before, if we remember rightly, has an Infantry team ever entered for this Tournament, that instance being the entry of the Rifle Brigade many years ago, when the institution was in its first youth; and this is certainly the first time in which the laurel has ever been wrested from the British Cavalry. It is a remarkable achievement; but no one will for a moment grudge the Durhams their brilliant success. The whole-hearted way in which they have cultivated the game and steadily made their way up to the top has been a standing lesson to all other clubs in the country, great and small. It is common knowledge that their success is due, above everything, to Captain DeLisle, who may fairly take rank as the first poloist in India. He, like Moltke, has organised victory; and what Captain DeLisle does not know about polo—from the mouthing of a raw pony onwards—is not worth knowing. Thoroughness has been the secret of the Durhams' success, and it has brought them out in the end a team, which, judging by the decisive way in which they have beaten any and every opponents that have come against them this year, may be considered to have reached the high-water mark of Indian polo.

IT appears that the Railway Survey party working from Mogoung met the party from the Assam side in the Hukong Valley on the 9th February. The latter, as our correspondent's last letter foreshadowed, had great difficulty in making their way to the point of junction owing to the sickness among the coolies, who were the sole means of transport. The attitude of the tribes in the Hukong Valley was perfectly friendly.

THE death is reported at Benares of General Runbir Jung, the third son of Sir Jung Bahadur.

MR. CROSTHWAITE, Agent to the Governor-General, having settled Jhallawar affairs, has left Jhalrapatan and resumed his tour.

SCARCITY is likely to make itself felt with some severity in parts of the Rewah State, where the Durbar is considering what measures should be taken to afford relief to the cultivators.

COLONEL HOLDICH reports having met the Persian Boundary Commissioners and delimited the first section of the frontier from Kohak. The Commissioner is a cousin of the Shah.

THE grant for railways and irrigation in the forthcoming Budget will be 440 lakhs, plus certain advances which have to be made to the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Companies for the construction of their new lines.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by the Chief Government of India depriving Saw Haari, of the Kengcheng State in the Mekong Valley, of all authority. He is described as contumaciously refusing to obey orders lawfully addressed to him by duly empowered British Officers, and otherwise impeding the exercise of her Majesty's authority within the State, and as having thus justly forfeited all right and title to the exercise of any authority within Her Majesty's dominions.

THIS Kengcheng Chief has been commonly known as the Myosa of Mongsin. He fled when the latter district was occupied by British troops, and has been a fugitive ever since, obstinately declining to come in. The proclamation is necessary, as a portion of territory over which he exercised control lies west of the Mekong. Mongsin itself has passed under the control of the French by the terms of the recent Treaty.

THE Select Committee on the Jury Bill have, it is understood, eliminated the sections dealing with special verdicts, a course which was foreshadowed in the Legal Member's speech last month when the Bill came up in Council. They have now to deal with the question of references to the High Courts where Judges disagree with the findings of juries. The procedure in this matter should be made clear and unmistakable to avoid future trouble.

FROM particulars to hand of the operations of the Jade Mine escort, we glean the following. The escort, consisting of 175 men of the Reserve Battalion, Military Police, under Captain Hodges with Mr. Rae, Civil Officer, and Mr. Carey, Inniskilling Fusiliers, Intelligence Officer, left Mogoung on the 20th December, arriving at Nanyaseik on the 24th. Having halted a few days at Kamaing they remained at Nanyaseik till the 13th January, constructing a stockade. Nawkoom was then visited, the party returning to Nanyaseik. Thence they visited Sankha, where the Kansi and Lonkin Sawbwas appeared. Here some disputes were settled and Jade quarries inspected. At one of the distant quarries two Chinamen were met, who were working the stone under water by the aid of diving dresses.

ACCORDING to a native correspondent, the Amir has issued the strictest injunctions to the headmen of the villages among whom the expatriated Kafirs have been dispersed regarding the safe custody of the latter. Anyone who can be shown to have ill-treated a Kafir, or allowed him to leave the village, is to be subjected to a heavy fine. Further "if death occurs accidentally, the fact should be certified by the officer of the illaqua before the body is interred, and one of the deceased's ears sent to Kabul to the Amir." This may be a sure method of importing some degree of accuracy into vital statistics, not an easy matter in the East—but it is decidedly unpleasant.

THOUGH improved by the rain which fell a fortnight ago, the condition of the crops in the Punjab is still reported "below average to poor" in all the districts except Jullundur, Ferozepore and Peshawar. Prices are rising everywhere, and in Umballa, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Gujranwala the stocks of grains have become insufficient. Fodder, too, is still scarce, and cattle are dying in parts of Lahore, Gurgaon and Gujranwala. More rain is urgently wanted.

A SERIES of short despatches from the India and War Offices are published in which concurrence is expressed with the terms in which the Government of India referred to the brilliant defence of Chitral, the valuable services and admirable conduct of Captains Low and Kelly and the troops under their command. The officers named in Captain Kelly's subsidiary report are to be considered as having been mentioned in despatches.

DURING the next official year two new opium shops will be opened in Lower Burma, one at Waikema in the Myaungmya district, the other at Letpadan in the Tharrawaddy district. The quantity to be retailed at these two shops is limited to a total of 26 maunds. From 1st April the retail price of opium in Burma will be raised one rupee per seer that is from Rs. 32 to Rs. 33.

MR. COPLESTON, Acting Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, on the day gave decision in the suit brought against the secretary of State for India by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company for Rs. 1,65,000 damages sustained through the sinking of the steamer Pulu by the Burma Government steamer Bandit in the upper waters of the Irrawaddy. The suit was dismissed with costs.

UNDER instructions from Kabul General Ghulam Haider sent a column recently into Ramgal Valley in Southern Kafiristan, where the people submitted without fighting. This valley lies within a few marches of Jellalabad.

A SPECIAL grant will probably be made from the Military Budget of 1896-97 for the purpose of completing mobilisation arrangements, more particularly as regards the up-keep of cavalry and artillery horses, transport animals and their equipment.

PLANS have been prepared for increasing the accommodation for Army Headquarters at Simla by adding another storey to the wings of the existing buildings. The offices are not large enough to admit of work being done in comfort, in spite of the decrease effected in the clerical establishment when the Presidency system was abolished.

IT is not intended to issue corditte ammunition to the Native Army at present, as it is considered desirable to further test this explosive by another year's experience with British troops. Cordite has so far more than answered expectation both on the rifle-range and in the field, but it is, peehaps, just as well to make assurance doubly sure.

THREE officers of the Indian Medical Staff, namely, Surgeon-Captain Basu, 9th Bombay Infantry; Surgeon-Lieutenant P. Kilkelly' 28th Bombay Pioneers; and Surgeon-Lieutenant B. H. Leumann, 2nd Bombay Lancers, have been detailed for service in East Africa. They will be attached to the native field hospital that is being sent to Mombassa and will leave Bombay immediately.

THERE is, we are glad to say, every prospect of the Azimgarh-Ballia system of narrow-gauge railway lines being undertaken shortly. Ample local labour should be procurable as the swarming population in the Ganges-Gogra Doab, which is always pressing hard upon the means of subsistence, must necessarily be put to it in any year when there are symptons.

THE total number of persons employed on relief works in Hamirpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Julaun, Banda, Hardoi, and Sitapur last week, was 13,859, of whom 2,771 were receiving gratuitous relief. In Rajputana where the outlook is not promising, 1877 persons are on relief works in Bikanir and 366 in Jeysulmere. Prices throughout the country may be said to rule fairly high.

THROUGHOUT last year there was an increasing demand for Indian and Batavian teas for Persian consumers, in preference to China teas, which have hitherto been most favoured in Persia. The consignments from India were heavier than ever before recorded; in fact at the port of Bunder Abbas the imports were double those of the year previous. As a market for Indian teas, Persia is certainly deserving of more attention than it has yet received.

IT is not perhaps generally known that the right of retail sale of country liquor and drugs in Calcutta, Howrah and the Calcutta suburbs is put up to auction every third year. The current settlement of these shops expires on the 31st instant and the auction of 1896-99 began on the 5th instant at the Board's opium sale room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, presided over by Rai Durgatti Banerji, Bahadur, C.I.E., the Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta. Within these two days only the country liquor shops of Calcutta and its suburbs have been settled, but they have resulted in an increase of over a lakh of rupees compared with the fees now paid.

GENERAL GHULAM HAIDER is now on a tour of inspection in Asmar territory towards Kohistan. According to a native correspondent, the Amir has issued strict injunctions to the headmen of the villages among which the expatriated Kafirs have been dispersed regarding the safe custody of the latter. Anyone who can be shown to have ill-treated a Kafir or allowed him to leave the village is to be subjected to a heavy fine. Further, if a death occurs accidentally the fact should be certified by the officer of the illaqua before the body is interred, and one of the deceased's ears sent to Kabul to the Amir.

THE 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment arrives at Multan, in relief of 2nd Border Regiment, on the 10th instant, detaching two companies and band at Jullundur for Dalhousie. The regiment arrives from Bareilly and Ranikhet, where it has been stationed for the last five years: it has attended the siege operations at Pur Camp whilst *en route* to Multan. The battalion arrived in India from Malta in January 1886, and has served through the Burma campaign, 1888-1890.

ON Friday afternoon the recorder dismissed the appeal of the *Rangoon Times* against the sentence of Rs. 1,000 fine for libelling two police officers. The only ground of appeal was that the verdict was uncertain from the fact that the Magistrate insisted on a verdict of guilty or not guilty, and that when the foreman said guilty, he was not voicing the opinion of the jury. An affidavit of one of the jurymen said they had not arrived at a verdict of guilty. The Recorder said there was no precedent for interfering on the strength of an affidavit of a juryman with a verdict formally recorded in open court without dissent from the jury.

BOMBAY YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE committee of this Association have now decided to rent a bungalow on the Hancock Road, for the purpose of forming a home for young women. The secretary, Miss Wardlaw Ramsay, will live in the home, and there will be accommodation for six other residents. It is hoped that this is only the preliminary to a larger scheme for providing girls of limited means with cheap and comfortable accommodation under helpful surroundings. Subjoined are extracts from the tenth annual report of the Association:—

In presenting their Report for 1895, the committee feel great thankfulness for the success that has attended the Association during the year. A new branch has been established at Igatpuri; the Building Fund has increased considerably; 124 new members have joined our ranks; and the number on the books now is 404. We regret, on the other hand, to record our loss by death of Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Fowle, and Miss Stothert.

On the 17th of January the annual general meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, Mr. Mackichan presiding. The chief feature of the evening was the presentation to Mrs. Clark of a silver tea-service, which had been subscribed for by the members and friends of the Association, on her retiring from the post of hony. general secretary, which she had held for four years. The prizes for the Home Study of Scripture were distributed by Mrs. Deimler, the winners in order of merit being Miss Cazalet, Miss High, Miss Payne, Mrs. Devonshire, and Miss Traill. After the names of the members of committee appointed by the different churches had been announced, the meeting elected Mrs. Freeman president, Mrs. Squire hony. general secretary, and Miss Gray treasurer for 1895. The new president addressed the meeting and Miss Kimmins concluded with prayer.

In February we observed the universal week of prayer in connection with the Y. M. C. A., during which meetings were held in each district, besides a general meeting at the Robert Money School, presided over by the Rev. W. G. Peel. The Rev. T. Davies kindly gave a short address.

On April 15th, a social and missionary meeting was held at the C. M. S. House, with sacred music by some of the members, and missionary addresses by the Rev. J. Taylor and the Rev. C. Thorne.

On August 23rd we had a concert at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms in aid of the Building Fund. The committee have to thank Miss Humphrey for this concert, which proved successful in adding 227 rupees to the fund.

On December 4th and 5th, a Sale of Work in aid of the Building Fund was held at the Y.M.C. A. Rooms, and realized Rs. 1,100. The committee thank all those members and friends who so kindly provided the numerous pretty and useful articles, and assisted at the stalls during the sale. They also thank the committee of the Y.M.C.A. for the use of the room.

On December 12th, some of the members met Miss Oriebar and Mrs. Constantine at an "At Home" at the Robert Money School, when Miss Oriebar gave an interesting account of the Y.M.C.A. Home in Calcutta.

We have long wanted a lady to come among us who could give her whole time to the work of the Association. The committee are glad to inform the members that Miss Wardlaw Ramsay has arrived in Bombay to take up the post of general secretary, and feel sure that the members will join with them in giving her a hearty welcome.

We have had several changes of office-bearers during the year. Owing to illness Miss Gray resigned the post of treasurer and secretary of the Fort Branch. The committee thank her for filling these two offices for so long. Miss Fredoux succeeded her as treasurer and Mrs. Jackson as Fort secretary. The committee are indebted to Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Jackson, for acting as treasurer during Miss Gray's absence before Miss Fredoux was appointed. On the resignation of Miss Mackenzie, secretary for Byculla and Parel, it was decided to divide these two districts. Mrs. Chart kindly undertook the secretaryship of Byculla, and Mrs. Stoneham of Parel. In September, Mrs. Stoneham left for England, when Mrs. Dawson very kindly took her place until the end of the year, as she is not remaining in Bombay.

A suitable site for the building for which the Association is raising funds has not yet been decided upon. The trustees have inspected several which have been suggested, but so many things have to be considered in a question of such importance that they have not yet been able to advise a selection on which the committee could come to a decision. The Building Fund has been increasing during the year. The promised Rs. 2,000 from Lady Harris has been received, with Rs. 60 interest. Miss Humphrey's concert, the sale of work, various donations, and an "In Memoriam" gift of Rs. 50 bring the total addition for the year up to Rs. 3,969. Full particulars will be found in the financial statement which has been kindly audited by Mr. Black of the National Bank, to whom the thanks of the committee are due.

Mrs. Stothert was obliged to give up the Scripture Study Department during the year, owing to her daughter's illness. Mrs. Freeman kindly undertook to set the questions in addition to her other duties. The prizes for Bible study for 1895 were offered by Mrs. Freeman, Miss Kimmins, the Bible Society, and two by the Association on condition that a sufficiently large number of members competed.

During the year Rs. 80 were sanctioned for books for the library. The report of the librarian, Miss Cazelet, tells us that more new books will be greatly appreciated.

The committee have referred to the new branch at Igatpuri. It was only inaugurated at the end of October. Mrs. Kenelly, the Chaplain's wife, is president, Mrs. Elton, the wife of the Resident Engineer, secretary, and 46 members have joined. The committee heartily welcome and wish them every success.

Our Vernacular Branch has suffered from unavoidable changes in secretaryship during the year. It has been found very difficult to find a lady with sufficient knowledge of Marathi, who has the leisure to undertake the work. Mrs. Miller-Crisp has been acting as secretary until Mrs. Frank Clark returns to India, when, it is hoped, she will resume charge.

Nasick Branch.—The committee regret that this branch has had to be discontinued for the present; they hope on Miss Clark's return a fresh start will be made.

The committee thank Miss Morris for editing the monthly letter, and the District and Branch secretaries and the librarian for their reports.

The committee regret to notice that in nearly all the reports allusion is made to the poor attendance at the Dorcas classes. They hope that members will make every effort during the coming year to improve the attendance at all the meetings in connection with their districts, and to show that they take a lively interest in the Association.

THE PRESIDENCY SAVING BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government of India having now finally decided the amalgamation of the Presidency Savings Banks with the Post Office, I trust you will be good enough to spare a small space in your valuable paper for the insertion of this note which will, I am sure, be supported by hundreds of people throughout India. It will be remembered that some years ago the annual deposits by any one depositor was fixed at a maximum sum of Rs. 500. That sum was afterwards reduced to Rs. 250, and that after the Post Office Banks worked in full swing, depositors were then prohibited from opening an account at the Post Office if he held one already in the Presidency Bank, or "vice versa." The latter ruling has since been strictly carried out, but those who had an account at each of the banks before the ruling, was enforced were allowed to continue their savings as formerly, and thus they were able to lay by Rs. 400 per annum at both the banks, or up to a total sum of Rs. 4,000 at any one time. The fluctuations in the prices of Government Paper or of shares of the public companies do not permit people accustomed to savings banks to resort to such investments of their carefully-laid-by savings, and, therefore, the time has now come for the Government of India to re-consider the Savings Bank rules, and if possible revert to the old rules, whereby one was allowed to pay in Rs. 500 per annum up to a maximum limit of Rs. 3,000.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE question of Honorary Queen's Cadetships at Sandhurst, to which reference has twice before been made in this column, has now been confounded with that of the Honorary Queen's (India) Cadetships nominated by the Secretary of State for India in Council. There can surely be no hardship to anyone if the India Office nominate a cadet or two of their own making to a Commission in their own Army, especially when it is remembered that a full proportion of the up-keep of Sandhurst is contributed from Indian funds in return for the education of Indian Cadets. This being so, the actual number of Honorary Queen's (India) Cadets given to candidates at the last examination being only two, it was quite evident that the letter which appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and was copied into *Truth* as a paragraph, could only refer to "Honorary Queen's Cadetships," which are given exclusively to sons of officers of the British Army, especially as reference was made to the fact that the officers were still living, and no reference of any kind was made to Honorary Queen's (India) Cadetships, which may be given to the sons of deceased or living Indian officers, or Indian Civil Servants. As before stated, "Honorary Queen's Cadets" are the only Sandhurst Cadets who are specially debarred from entering the Indian Staff Corps.

PROF. QUIDDE, author of "Caligula," is to be prosecuted for lese majeste, owing to remarks made by him at Munich, on Jan. 20.

THE INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

THE final tie in the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament was played off at Umballa on Friday in the presence of a very large and intensely interested and enthusiastic gathering. The weather was cloudy and close, and culminated in a dust-storm ere the game concluded. The Hussars were "At Home" on the ground, and the strains of their fine band seemed very appropriate to the play. After the Durhams' victory over the 16th Lancers there were many who anticipated their final triumph in the tournament. Then, after the splendid display made by the 5th Dragoon Guards in their match with the 18th Hussars, we naturally looked forward to a very tight contest but the Dragoon Guards, as have done all teams that have met the Durhams, found they had to cope with quite different tactics from those they have been familiar with. The Durhams have made themselves such proficients in the art of the game that they may be regarded as the exponents of true polo. With highly trained ponies and well drilled players they are probably without their equals in the country. They held their rivals almost all through. Wherever the ball was hit by an adversary one of the Durhams was quickly on it and their ponies turned in their own length. Each player knows his part thoroughly and not a word is heard all through the game, their tactics being carried out as if by machinery. They have certainly demonstrated that straight, hard hitting and keeping the ball in the line of the two goals is superior to dribbling the ball or carrying it along by circuitious courses, and they are proficients in true hard hitting and they seldom or ever miss. Mr. Wilkinson is a power on his side and he reflects credit on Captain DeLisle, the organiser of the Durhams' forces. All that looked on to-day are united in acknowledging that they have never seen better polo played. The Durhams well deserve the victory they obtained. It is their first try in this tournament. The 5th Dragoon Guards played up in their best form, and they certainly ought to have put up a better score, for more than once when on the ball with no one to interpose they missed it when in front of the flags, but they made some splendid defences when the combined forces of the Durhams kept battering at the flags and they kept driving the ball away. Yet one or other of the Durhams was always there to stop it and restore it to the attackers. At the conclusion of play 28 polo ponies of the Durhams were put up to sale, while 20 belonging to the 21st Hussars had already been sold, at an average price of Rs. 1,300. The following are the details of the game and the scores:—

5th Dragoon Guards, comprising Mr. Matthews (No. 1), Mr. Darbyshire (No. 2), Major Gore (No. 3), Mr. Purefoy (back) versus the Durham Light Infantry, comprising Mr. Ainsworth (No. 1), Mr. Wilkinson (No. 2), Captain DeLisle (No. 3), Captain Luard (back). The umpires were Colonel Richardson and Captain Welby.

First Chukker.—After the hit off the play was in the 5th's end, when Matthews had a run down to the flags, but missed half way. Then after the ball went out at the side the Durhams by true hitting carried on the ball to the opposite side and hit a subsidiary. The ball being hit in play was confined to the 5th's end till the ball being hit behind by one of the Dragoons, the Durhams had a corner hit, but after a brief opposition they ran to the flags and hit a goal. On the hit off the play was in the Dragoons end, and after two unsuccessful shorts, cleverly returned by Purefoy, the Durhams scored a subsidiary.

Second Chukker.—On the hit in, play continued in front of the Dragoons' flags till Darbyshire drove out, and the ball went out on the side in the Dragoons' half. The ball being thrown in, the Dragoons carried it to the middle of the Durhams' ground, whence Wilkinson, getting on, had a run down but the attack was repelled, and the ball went out wide. When it was hit in the attack was renewed till a goal was scored. On the hit off the Durhams ran the ball to the Dragoons' end, when DeLisle had a long shot at the flags, but missed half wide. Being hit in the ball was not suffered to go out of the Dragoons' territory. Then there was a run back and the Durhams hit a goal. On the hit off play was in the centre till the ball went out at the side. When it was thrown in the Dragoons had a run to the Durhams' end: when half way the ball was hit out behind the Dragoons had a corner hit. The ball stopped near the flags and Wilkinson had a run to the flags and Ainsworth following, had a short at the flags, the ball going wide. The ball being hit in after a brief stoppage in the Dragoons' end Matthews got on and had a run to the flags, when Gore following up hit a goal. Score: Durhams, three goals and two subsidiaries to one goal.

Third Chukker.—On the hit off, the ball was taken to the Dragoons' end, where the goal was threatened, and in repelling the attack the 5th had to run down to the Durhams' end, when some very even and fast play ensued till the ball went out at the side of the Durhams' ground. On its being thrown in the Durhams quickly got on and Wilkinson had run to the flags, where his stick breaking, the Dragoons averted the attack till, on its being renewed, the ball went out wide of the flags. Play went on in the Dragoons' half till the ball was hit behind the line and the Durhams had a corner hit. The Dragoons at once stopped the ball, and though detained for a space in their half they broke through opposition and Hoare had a run to the Durhams' flags, where he missed in front of the flags. Another following him, had no better success and the Durhams hit to the side, where finally the ball went out. Being thrown in, the ball was carried to the Dragoons' end, when there was a sustained attack on the flags till the ball went wide.

Fourth Chukker.—On the hit in the attack was renewed on the Dragoon's flags till Matthews got a run, but missing near the centre of the ground, the ball was carried back and shortly DeLisle got an easy clean shot at the flags and hit a goal. On the hit off play went on in the middle and was uneventful.

Fifth Chukker.—Here a dust-storm broke over the station, and the players and the assembly were enveloped in clouds of dust. Play was continued for four minutes, the ball being thrown in from near the middle. The Durhams worked it on to the Dragoons' flags and soon hit a goal. Being hit off the ball was run to the Dragoons' end, where a sustained attack was crowned with a goal. The following are the scores:—Durhams, six goal and two subsidiaries to to the Dragoons' one goal.

A DURBAR OF CHIN CHIEFS.

AT a durbar of Kanhow, Sokti, and Siyin Chin Chiefs on Thursday at Tiddim, Sir Frederick Fryer made a brief speech, which is especially interesting as the first occasion on which a Chief Commissioner of Burma has personally addressed Chin Chieftains in their native country. He said: I have come to Tiddim for the purpose of seeing the Chin country and meeting the Political Officers and the Chiefs under their control. I am glad to learn that your country is now settled and at peace, that you have given up making war on each other and raiding on the plains, and that you settle your dispute peaceably among yourselves or refer them for the decision of the Political Officer. You have learnt that it is impossible to resist the power of the Government and that any attempt at resistance must end in your destruction. Under my orders Political Officers have withdrawn from all tribes in the Chin Hills, and not from you alone, a large number of guns. Formerly when the tribes had to protect themselves against each other it was necessary for them to have many guns. Now that peace has been established and is maintained by the Government so many guns are not required. So long, however, as you keep order among yourselves and obey the Political Officers you will be allowed to retain a fixed number of licensed guns for the protection of your crops from wild beasts and for the purposes of sport. Any outbreak of violence will be punished by the withdrawal of all guns from the offending tribe or village, as well as by other penalties. The concealment of unlicensed guns will also be looked upon as a serious offence and will involve the punishment of the village or the clan concerned. I have no wish to be too hard upon you, either in the matter of arms or in other matters. All I require is that you should obey orders and pay the moderate tribute demanded from you. At present, and for the next three years, the tribute payable by you has been fixed at the rate of one rupee a house. At the end of three years the rate will be reconsidered, but it will not be raised unless I am satisfied that you are well able to pay more. I wish to assure the Chiefs who are present that so long as they rule justly and in accordance with their tribal customs their authority will be upheld. They must not oppress their people and they must not inflict cruel punishments. They are expected to assist the Government in improving the methods of cultivation and in keeping order, and to meet the wishes of the Political Officer. I should be glad to see steps taken to increase the supply of articles grown locally. At present most things have to be brought up from the plains. It would be to the advantage of the Chins if they would produce what is required and offer their products for sale at our posts. I regret to learn that some of the Siyins are accused of still committing petty thefts in the Kale Valley. The Chiefs of the Siyins must put a stop to this practice. If it continues I may have to forbid Siyins to visit the plains. I have nothing to say specially to the Kanhows, except to remind them that Howchinkup is their Chief by right and is also the nominee of the Government. I expect the Kanhows to recognise and support his authority. I wish all here present to remember what I have said and to repeat it to their tribesmen on their return home. They should specially tell them that so long as they do not disobey orders they have nothing to fear.

AN occasional correspondent of the *Times* reports from Constantinople that instructions have been sent by the Sultan to the Turkish Ambassador in London to invite the British Government to regulate the situation in Egypt with the suzerain Power on the basis of guarantees being given for the security of communications between India and England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.

Ellis, Capt, Ms, R E, on duty, from Bezwada.

MARCH 8.

Kapsey, Lt, Ms, 26th Regt, M I, from leave, from England.
Smeare, Lt, Ms, A E Dept, on duty, from Rangoon.
Pasley, Capt, Ms, Ord Dept, on duty, from Madras.
Warren, Capt, Beng, 3rd Infy, on medical certificate, from Cawnpore.
Keighley, 2nd Lt, Beng, The Cameronians, to join, from England.
Radcliffe, Capt, Beng, R W Fus, on exchange, from Manchester.
Gregory, Lt, Punj, 13th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Bell, Lt, Punj, 35th Dogras, from leave, from England.
Finnis, Major, Punj, from leave, from England.
Buthon, Lt, Bo, 5th B I, from leave, from Mh

PURELY PERSONAL.

DR. FRIDIOF NANSEN is a typical Norseman, with the light hair and blue eyes of the race, and is in his thirty-fifth year. He made his first expedition into the Far North the year he came of age, and has gone on repeating the experiment at intervals ever since. His most notable achievement so far has been his crossing of Greenland in 1888; but he is far from being a mere wanderer in strange places. He is a most competent authority in many large departments of zoology, and his published papers on various anatomical subjects are of considerable interest and importance.

The Conservatives partly little know how nearly they lost their leader in the Commons the other day; or at all events a portion of him—a leg, an arm, or a finger, perhaps. Mr. Balfour, as we all know, is an ardent cyclist, and when in town often mounts his machine and goes for a breather. The other day he lost his nerve, or got jammed in the traffic, and he and his cycle were carried home to Downing Street in a safety hansom.

An American lady who interviewed Paderewski says that he told her his private railway carriage was fitted up like a home, with a piano and every comfort and convenience. He and his manager, Mr. Goerlitz, have their own staff of servants on the car, and the name of it is Hazlemere. His tour is a highly successful one. The audiences are chiefly composed of ladies, who "feel a peculiar susceptibility to his music, and exhibit it in tears, sighs, and even groans." Their floral offerings to the eminent pianist are magnificent.

The Czarewitch continues to gain strength on the Riviera. Extraordinary care (according to the "Daily News" Paris correspondent) is taken to prevent particles of woollen dust from irritating his throat. There is not a blanket, carpet, nor a curtain in his house. The bedcovers are quilted and of elder down, his coats have no nap, and he wears an overcoat of linen. Every kind of knitted wrap is excluded from the house. The floors are waxed daily, and the rooms he sits and sleeps in are often swept by a strong draught.

With one exception, Mr George Vanderbilt will soon be in possession of the largest private estate in America. The new home which he is building for himself at Biltmore, near Asheville, in North Carolina, stands in an area which extends to 180 square miles, comprising mountain and valley, so that the owner can drive thirty-five miles in a straight line without leaving his own property. The other estate which exceeds in size that of Mr. Vanderbilt is Dr. Seward Webb's in the Adirondacks. It embraces 250,000 acres of virgin forest, streams, and lakes.

The following story is sent me apropos of the disavour with which the bicycles of Lord Barssey and his family are regarded in Victoria. The Governor had been for an afternoon ride on his machine, and late in the afternoon lost his way in Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne. He inquired of a stalwart Irish policeman the way out. The Melbourne police have a reputation for their free and easy manners, and the constable replied by laying his hand on the Governor's shoulder and pointing to a distant gate—"Yes, old man," he said, that's the way out, and be—sharp out of it, or you'll be getting yourself into trouble.

The statue of John Bright, which was unveiled in Westminster Hall, has been inspected by a large number of members. The general verdict is not very favourable. There is a likeness to the great Tribune in the statue, but the artist has failed to reproduce that leonine cast of countenance which was the distinguishing feature of Mr. Bright. The statue does not convey sufficiently the strength and dignity of the great man whom it represents. Mr. Bright's two sons, Mr. Leatham Bright and Mr. J. A. Bright, were present at the unveiling. They naturally examined the statue with the greatest interest, and their verdict was that it was like and yet in some respects not like their father.

A Scottish resident in the United States, writing on "America's Foreign Policies" says:—One of the peculiarities of the excited times in which we live is the tendency of every one to call others hard names, and to make insinuations concerning their personal conduct or character. One respectable newspaper has solemnly asseverated that a prominent member of the Foreign Affairs Committee—to wit, Senator Morgan—is in the habit of getting his gracefully drunk; and the other day the "New York Sun," which is more clever than respectable, facetiously announced that "the president has gone duck-shooting again with the doctor and the demijohn." These, however, are mild pleasantries compared with the Billingsgate indulged in by Senator Tillman, who, in a speech on the silver question, referred to Mr. Cleveland as "that man from Buffalo," "that besotted tyrant," "and "the bull-necked and idolatrous occupant of the White house," while Secretary Carlisle he let off gently by describing him as "The Judas from Kentucky." Senator Tillman's constituents who are Southerners, think that Jefferson Davis of Washington, or at all events of Calhoun, there was never such a speech made in Congress. In common everyday talking and writing foreigners, and especially the public men of Great Britain, are referred to in similar terms of opprobrium. Lord Salisbury is spoken of as a bandit and a robber, and Dr. Jameson may be thankful, under the circumstances, that he is called nothing worse than "a modern Dick Turpin." As for foreign residents like myself, while, for the most part, we were only regarded as "Mugwumps," now we are denounced as "Copper-heads" and "Dough faces, "and—tell it not in the Transvaal—"Uitlanders."

A Parliamentary correspondent writes:—Sir William Harcourt out of office is quite a different individual to Sir William in Ministerial harness. During the whole of the last Parliament he was scarcely ever seen in the readingroom, and he paced the corridors with his hands behind his back and his brow contracted in deep thought. Now he walks with head erect and a genial benevolent countenance. He spent a considerable portion of one afternoon in the reading-room, in a corner of which he had a prolonged conversation with Mr. Lecky. That eminent historian and "His colleague" of the "Times" are evidently destined to be congenial companions in this Parliament. They may not agree altogether on Irish questions, but they have many interests and ideas in common. After his interview with Mr. Lecky, Sir William Harcourt threw himself down on a lounge by the side of Mr. Goschen, sen., who was perusing with parental pride the comments of the papers on the performance of Mr. Goschen, jun., on the previous day. Sir William and Mr. Goschen have continued to be good personal friends, notwithstanding that the latter took the wrong turning of the political road ten years ago. Anybody surveying them side by side yesterday and exchanging good stories and reminiscences might be forgiven for thinking that they were not divided even by a political difference.

Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, the new trustees of the British Museum, has hitherto made no contribution of any note to the national collection, and has, in fact, on several occasions outbid his new colleagues by the power of his longer purse. He possesses enormous masses of specimens of every conceivable description, and it would be possible to furnish out of his collections quite a respectable museum, art gallery, zoo, and botanic garden. He owns the Romney "Mrs. Jordan" and he was in his Bucks mansion that Gainsborough's "Sisters" was accidentally burned. Tapestries and furniture, china and mediæval books, cameos and oaken chests, clocks and statuary, are amply represented, and every now and again he buys up a unique collection formed by the enthusiasm of an expert, as when he gave Baron Felder £5,000 three years ago for his fine cabinet of butterflies.

Mr. Charles Swinfen Eady, Q.C., has become a member of the General Council of the Bar in succession to Sir Alfred Marten, Q.C., recently appointed a county-court judge. This clever and fortunate Q.C. was, before he took silk, one of the most remarkable successes of Chancery juniors. He was marked for distinction in his student days, during which he was chosen to deliver the farewell address to the late Sir James Stephen when he was promoted from lecturer to judge of the High Court. Mr. Eady now makes a large and growing income at the Equity Bar. He lives with his young wife, to whom he was married only two years ago, out at Oatlands Lodge, Weybridge, a beautiful residence in Oatlands Park, so rich in historic associations. The house is known in the district as "The Italian Villa," and stands in terraced grounds that extend to the Broadwater, an artifical lake made by an Earl of Lincoln nearly three centuries ago.

Lord George Hamilton has appointed Mr. Gerald Loder to be his private secretary for Parliamentary purposes. Mr. Gerald Loder is the smartest member of a house that has been engrafted with a rapidity equalled only by the Brasseys on to the most aristocratic family trees in the country. He is a son-in-law of the Duke of St. Albans, a position which his legacy of £300,000 from his father enables him comfortable to maintain. Mr. Loder has already had experience of private secretarial work in connection with Mr. Ritchie before the unwilling Parliamentary interregnum of the member for Croydon. He has kept his seat for Brighton ever since the tragic death of Sir Tindal Robertson, and has cut a big figure in the smartest society of that place.

Most of the Queen's railway journeys are between Paddington and Windsor, or between Windsor and Scotland. For the former the Great Western Railway Company provides a special saloon, which is fully described in a very readable article in the current Strand "Magazine." It is 40ft. in length, and at both ends the buffers are covered with thick vulcanised padding to obviate any concussion. The steps leading out from the four doors fold out to twice the breadth of an ordinary carriage footboard. The whole saloon is supported by laminated springs of bright polished steel, which are sensitive to the slightest oscillation. The cost of making this magnificent coach is estimated at about £5,000.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 12.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt E G, Lord Skelmersdale, to be Major, vice V J F Ferguson, deceased.

1st Dragoon Guards—The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut F C Quicke is antedated to Nov 6 1895, on succession to Major, H L Pennelle, appointed to the Staff; Lieut. J A Bell-Smyth to be Captain, vice S B Smith, seconded.

15th Hussars—Sec Lieut, C G de Pree to be Lieutenant, vice W C Anderson, seconded.

17th Lancers—Capt W G Benton retires on retired pay. The following Lieutenants to be Captains: H M Jessel, in succession to Major the Hon L H D Fortescue, who holds an extra-regimental appointment; and V S Sandeman, vice W G Renton. Sec Lieut H W Montgomery to be Lieutenant, vice H M Jessel.

21st Hussars—Super Capt H C Higgs to be Captain, in succession to Major C B Pigott, D S O, employed under the Colonial Office.

Royal Malta Artillery—Capt A Vella to be Adjutant, vice Capt W Savona, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Scots Guards—Lieut. H C Lewther to be Battalion Adjutant, vice Lieut J W Smith Neill, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

Regimental District—Col A G Spencer, from the West India Depot, to be Colonel to command the 33rd Regimental District, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt) vice Col E G Fenn, whose period of service has expired.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut F J Duncan to be Adjutant, vice Capt. D G Wemyss, who has vacated that appointment.

King's (Liverpool) Regt)—Capt (E H) Molyneux Seel is seconded for service on the staff. The following Lieutenants to be Captains—H S Woolrych, in succession to Major R O J H Brooker, Adjutant of Yeomanry; and M S Adye, Adjutant, to complete establishment. Sec Lieut W R Finwill to be Lieutenant, vice H S Woolrych.

Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut Col H C Huntley, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on retired pay; Major H R Roberts to be Lieutenant Colonel vice H C Huntley; Major H C S Goldtrap retires on retired pay. The following Captains to be Majors—H B Mainwaring, vice H R Roberts and W Cecil W Hawlin ou, vice H C S Goldtrap.

Leicestershire Regt.—Capt. F H T Alexander is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department; Lieut W P Hussey-Walsh, to be Captain, vice T Bunbury, seconded; Lieut C M P Hassall, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice W P Hussey-Walsh; Sergt F Lewis, from the Lincolnshire Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice J G Lecky, seconded; Qrmr. and Hon. Capt R Harrison retires on retired pay.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt and Brevet Major F Hammersley is seconded for service on the Staff.

South Wales Borderers.—Capt C G Beauchamp is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer.

Gloucestershire Regt.—Major M K Archdale retires on retired pay; Capt C du P Richardson-Griffiths, from the Bedfordshire Regt, to be Major, vice M K Archdale.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt) Capt R D Thorold to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col V Jenkins, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half pay; Lieut N G H Turner to be Captain, vice H D Thorold; Sec Lieut A M Whitaker to be Lieutenant vice N G H Turner.

Royal Northumberland Lancashire Regt.—Sec Lieut J A Burdon, to be Lieutenant, vice J G Greig, seconded.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt).—Qrmr and Hon. Capt S J Miller retires on retired pay.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.) Capt R H Steward is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer.

Prince of Wale's (North Staffordshire Regt.—Capt L T C Twyford is seconded for service as Adjutant of the Provisional Battalion.

Inspection of Militia Stores.—Capt W L Farmar, R A, to be second class Assistant Inspector.

Army Medical Staff.—The following Surg Captains to be Surg. Majors:—M Kelly, M D, H H Pinching, R J Geddes, M B, W Kelly, M D, D V O'Connell, M D, A Dodd, G Wilson, M B, J M Reid, M D, T B Winter, F S Hewson, F R C S I, R J A Durant, G F Gubbin, H P Birch, M O'D Braddell, M B, J J C Donnet, H M Sloggett. The following Surg Lieutenants, to be Surg Captains:—F M Mangan, G E Pollock, W J Taylor, M B, B W Longhurst, J H Rivers, H A Berryman, F R Buswell, F A Symons, M B, J H Farmer, C T Samman. The following Surgeons on probation to be Surg Lieutenants:—F S Brereton, J G H Statham, H M Le Hunte Cooper, M B, E C Hayes, P J Probyn, A H Waring, A W Hooper, W A Ward, E G Forrest, M B.

Army Pay Department—The following Staff Paymasters and Hon Majors are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel:—W L Fleury, C E Souper, and G H Ferrier.

Half-Pay—Major A C Fitz H Vincent, from the Camerons (Scottish Rifles) to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Brevet—The following Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels: —H Elsdale, R E, and A Browne, R A.

Memoranda—The following Colonels, half pay, are placed on retired pay:—M P Blake and G T L Carwithen. Col G U Prior, on completion of his period of service as an Assistant Adjutant General, is placed on half pay. Qrmr and Hon Lieut R Harrison, the Leicestershire Regt. is granted the honorary rank of Captain. The following Deputy Commissaries and Hon. Lieutenants, Madras Establishments, are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—T Grant, W C Austen, and T Crouch.

Indian Staff Corps—Major Gen C S Maclean, C B, C I E, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Col H M Evans, C B, to be Major General.

Indian Army—Col C Beadon is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Reserve of Officers—Capt and Hon Major N M Wylie, late South East of Scotland Artillery, to be Captain; Lieut W J Armitage, late Captain 3rd Vol Bn the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt), resigns his commission; R P Robertson Glasgow, Esq, late Lieutenant the Durham Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear Admiral—H St L B Pasiser, to be Commander in Chief on the Pacific Station (March 5).

Commander—E G Rason, to Royalist, in command, undated.

Captain—C H Adair, to Imperieuse (March 5).

Lieutenants—A Whitehouse, to Vivid, additional, in command of spider (March 9); H B Hawkshaw, to Melampus, additional, for Newcastle division of Coastguard (March 9); W Hazell, R N R, to Undaunted (April 17); S H Rash, to Goldfinch, in command, undated; G H Mansell, to Victory, additional, for Intrepid (Feb 17); A R Anderson, to Vivid, additional, for Spider, undated; H F Shakespear, to Charybdis, additional, for Skate, in command; C F Lambert, to Wildfire, additional, for Sans Pareil; N C Palmer (G), H L D'E Skipworth (T), and R Nugent (N), to Collingwood, additional, for appointment when recommissioned; F O Lewis and C W Beckwith to Collingwood (Feb 20); W E Elliot and F Crean, to Collingwood, undated.

Sub Lieutenants—H C Allegne, to Forte, as Acting Lieutenant for twelve months' training (Feb 13); H J A Throckmorton, to Excellent, additional for short course (Feb 24); E A Hinkson, to Victory, additional (Jan 10); G H Forbes, to Mercury, additional, for Circe; H G E Lane, to Vivid, additional, for Ferret (March 3); S D Forbes and D T Brown, to Collingwood, un ated; H J A Throckmorton, probationary, to Victory, additional (Jan 3).

Midshipmen—R Collins, F Hingley, F C Harvey, M H S Macdonald, and J S Harris, to Collingwood, undated.

Staff Commanders—A Fane, to Victory, additional for Nelson (March 9); W Hawkes Strugnell, to Vivid, additional for Agamemnon (Feb 10).

Assistant Engineer—G H Jeffrey, to Pembroke (Feb 7).

Staff Surgeon—R H Nicholson to Scylla, reappointed on promotion.

Surgeons—J E H Phillips, to Boscawen, for Seaflower; S T Reid, to St Vincent, for Martin; P J M Starr, to Impregnable, for Santapau; A R Bankier, M B, to Victory, for Pilot; P W Macvean, M B, to Lion, for Liberty; J F Hall, M B, to Caledonia, for Scalark; all lent during training season; C H Reek, to Spider (March 5).

Naval Instructor—H W Mitigey, to Royal Oak (Feb 17).

Fleet Paymasters—J K Mason, to Imperieuse (March 5); C P Penny, to Ganges (Feb 20).

Staff Paymaster—J A Bell, to Collingwood (Feb 29).

Paymaster—W V T Leonard, to Boscawen, additional, for Wanderer (March 16).

Assistant Paymasters—P J Ling, to Imperieuse (March 5); H Elliot, to Grafton, for voyage home, undated; M A Penfold, to Collingwood (Feb. 29).

Assistant Clerk—E W L Mainprice and G H B Rogers, to Imperieuse, undated; R Hamar, to Imperieuse (March 5).

Gunner—J Gill, to Blonde.

Boatswains—F Maidment, to Victory, additional, for Eclipse. T J Andrews, to Victory, additional, for Neptune; A H Goatley, to Vernon.

Carpenter—T Hooper, to Vivid, additional, for Agamemnon.

Admiralty, Feb 11, 1895—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, the undermentioned Lieutenants have been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander:—J E Gregory (Feb 5); G A Smith (Feb 9).

The undermentioned Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeons in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz:—H Harries, E Corcoran, J L Thomas, J L Smith, M B, J H Thomas, F J Lilly, J Dowson, G F Dean, B A, M B, G Welch and H F Hewlett (Feb 11).

Admiralty, Feb 13, 1895—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut G H Yonge has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz:—A Hart (Jan 1); G C Bath (Jan 2); J D Ross (Jan 5); S G Haddock (Jan 9); R W Jones (Feb 2).

Feb 15—The following Acting Sub Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet:—G N Tomlin, R M Burmester, G C Echlin, T Henderson, R V F R Dugmore, and L N Tuton. Clerks C E Manning and P Ramsay have been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

It has been decided to alter the standard for recruits for Cavalry of the Line. With the exception of the regiments of Household Cavalry, the 1st and 2nd Dragoons are the only corps now denominated "Heavy." It is now ordered that the minimum and maximum height of recruits for this branch who are under twenty years of age shall be 5ft. 7in. to 5ft. 9in. Recruits over twenty years of age must be between 5ft. 9in. and 5ft. 10in. in height. The minimum chest measurement of men under 5ft 10 in. in height is 34in., and that of men over that standard 35in. The "Medium" Cavalry consists of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards and the 6th Dragoons. Henceforward the minimum and maximum height of recruits under twenty years of age must be 5ft. 6in. to 5ft. 8in.; over twenty years of age, 5ft. 8in. to 5ft. 9in. The maximum chest measurement for "Medium" Cavalrymen is 34in. The 5th, 6th, 12th, 16th, and 17th Lancers of the Line are all classified for the purposes of the standard as "Medium" Cavalry, and the same conditions apply in the case of these regiments as in the various regiments of Dragoon Guards and the 6th Dragoons. In the "Light" Cavalry, or the Hussars of the Line, in which category are included the 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st Hussars, the maximum height for recruits under twenty years of age must be 5ft. 5in. to 5ft. 7in.; twenty years of age and over, 5ft. 7in. to 5ft. 8in. The minimum chest measurement is 34in.

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EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE TO AN ENGLISH LADY.

[*From the Bridgwater Mercury.*]

MRS. WEST, Bath-road, Bridgwater, England, was interviewed by a *Bridgwater Mercury* reporter, and stated, in reply to questions, the facts of an extraordinary affair, the reports of which had led the interviewer to visit her.

The reporter adds that he could hardly bring himself to imagine that the clear countenance of the person upon whom he gazed was, not long ago, disfigured, and almost blind.

Mrs. West said, six years ago eruptions began to appear on her chin, and gradually extended up the left side of her face, afterwards spreading to the right side. The eruptions were accompanied by severe swellings, and she became almost blind. When her face began to get bad she went to the Bridgwater Infirmary, but her face gradually got worse. She consulted doctors, but with the same effect; used pills, ointment, and medicated soap, but no good resulted, and her face still continued to get worse. She could hardly bear to touch it, it was so sore and swollen, and when in the cold air her suffering was terrible. Her general health also got bad, and she lost her appetite. And Mrs. West significantly added, "If I had continued I should have been in the cemetery before now."

WENT TO THE INFIRMARY.

Asked how she accounted for the great change in her condition, which enabled her to shun the cemetery, Mrs. West replied that nearly two years ago she saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People mentioned in a local paper as a remedy for disorders arising from impoverished blood, and she was advised to try them by persons who were able to testify to their great efficacy. "Almost as soon as I began to take them," she added, "my face commenced to get better."

Mrs. West went on to say that the swellings went down, the eruptions began to disappear, and she was soon able to see again all right, and her health also rapidly improved As the Pills did her so much good she had continued to take a box of them every week since she first tried them, and her face had now almost got well.

ABLE TO SEE ALL RIGHT.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co. Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of a preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of my analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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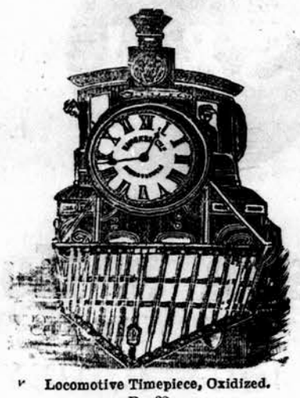

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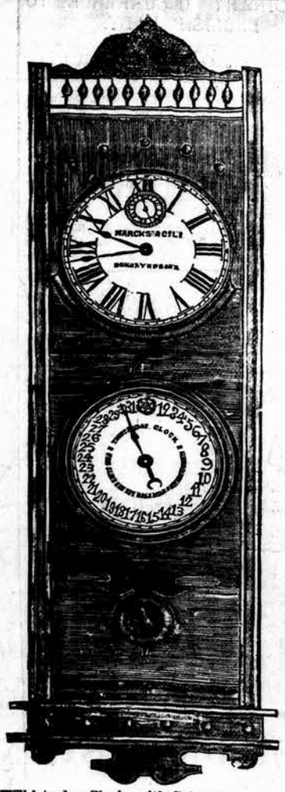

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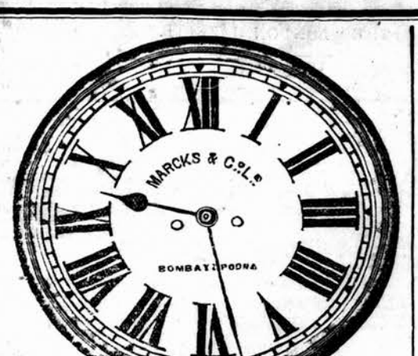

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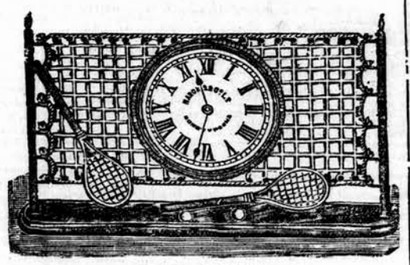

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4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
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